THE POSING OF THE PARTS: OR

A most plain and easie way of examining the *ACCIDENCE* and *GRAMMAR*, by Questions and Answers, arising directly out of the words of the Rules.

Whereby all Scholars may attain most speedily to the perfect learning, full understanding, and right use thereof for their happy proceeding in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schools, and for the Use and Delight of Masters and Scholars.

By John Brinsley.

The Fourteenth Edition, corrected and inlarged with most of the necessary Questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis and other Authors, which are wanting in our English Rules.

In omni disciplina, infirma est artis præceptio sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.

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To the Worſhipful, His much reſpected Friend, Mr. *Abraham Johnſon*, Counſellor at the Law, of *Lincolns-Inn*.

MAny have been the well-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar-School; yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Mr. *Johnſon*, and Mr. *Dr. Chaderton*, both for their direction and encouragement which they have given me therein. Having therefore bethought me to whom the queſtions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammer moſt plain and eaſie, and which contain the very ground of all) might moſt fitly appertain; I find none; after thoſe unto whom I have dedicated my former School-labours; to whom theſe do more of duty belong than unto your ſelf: that I may in ſome part repay unto you, or at leaſt unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themſelves. And firſt for Mr. *Johnſon* your Father: becauſe he hath yielded unto me the greateſt help (next unto my Honourable Lord,) in laying the foundation of all my School-travels both in ſetting me more earneſtly thereunto, by his grave advice, and alſo ſupporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Work. Moreover, for that (beſides his ſingular endeavours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning; whereof both in Univerſity, City, and Country, he hath given ſo good teſtimony) I have known none, who hath come near unto him, in his great care, that the beſt, ſpeedieſt, ſureſt, and moſt eaſie ways might be found out, for all Schools according to our received Grammar, and moſt approved School-Authors, and the ſame to be made Univerſally known, that all, even the meaneſt both Maſters and Scholars may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your Fa-

ther in law M. *D. Chaderton*: becauſe he hath not only vouchſafed to peruſe ſome part of my labours, and to afford me his judgment and cenſure therein, but hath alſo been pleaſed to afford ſome principal experiments which himſelf hath obſerved. Who therefore can juſtly miſlike that I thus dedicate unto you this firſt ground-work of our Grammar-School, contained in theſe queſtions? which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt conſent of all the Learned, that the whole building muſt needs go moſt happily forwards. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, That a Scholar of any aptneſs, being made perfect in theſe queſtions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar, and that as ſoon as he would learn the bare Rules alone, if not much ſooner) ſhall find ſuch a furtherance to attain thoſe ſix helps of Learning which wiſe *Socrates* ſo much commends, as he ſhall go forward with all eaſe and chearfulneſs ever after. That I may fully perſwade all men of the truth hereof, I will firſt rehearſe all the ſeven marks which *Socrates* giveth of him who is fitted to make the moſt excellent Scholar, as our moſt learned School-maſter Mr. *Askam* hath ſet them down. His hopeful Scholar muſt be, 1. Εὐφυὴς, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of mind, and parts of body meet to ſerve Learning; as wit, will, tongue, voice, face, ſtature and comlineſs. 2. Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the Mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομαθὴς a Lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardeſt Learning in time; and without which, the Scholar ſhall never attain unto much. 4. Φιλόπονος a lover of labour, one who will take pains at his book. 5. Φιλήκοος one that is glad to hear and learn of others. 6. Ζητητικὸς one that is apt to move queſtions, deſirous to ſearch out any doubt, not aſhamed nor afraid to ask, until he be fully ſatisfied.

7. Φιλέπαινος

7. Φιλέπαινος one that loveth to be praiſed of his Father, Maſter, or others for his well doing. A Child of this nature, thus loving praiſe, will fervently love and earneſtly deſire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly ask any doubt. Now for theſe helps, though the two firſt be ſpecial benefits of nature, yet may they be much increaſed and preſerved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect underſtanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, ſo directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five laſt, there will never any means be found, whereby they will more ſpeedily be wrought, and appear in Children, than hereby, when they can anſwer ſo readily and perfectly to every Grammar queſtion. For this (if they be well applyed) will win them ſuch love from their Maſters and Parents, and alſo ſuch praiſe and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them poſed with ſo much eaſe through the plainneſs of it, as will make them to ſtrive who ſhall carry away moſt commendations; and ſo who ſhall take the moſt pains. And then the firſt Authors being ſeconded with the help of Grammatical Tranſlations, ſo uſed as is preſcribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them ſurely by the hand, paſt the difficulty of all School-learning, and ſtill afterward with other new ſupplies of Commentaries and the like, ſhall make the whole way ſo delightſome, as they ſhall never wax weary in all their courſe, but be ever made more earneſt to climb up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that queſtions of Accidence and Grammar have been ſet forth by others, I anſwer, that ſundry have indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein: To all them I acknowledge our Schools much beholden, and theſe my labours eſpecially. And yet aiming at the ſame general benefit and furtherance of Learning which they do, I hope none of them can be

offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plain, eaſie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things: and to make all their labours of much more uſe to Schools than ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, ſo far as I ſhall be able. For beſides that ſome points of principal uſe, and riſing directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you ſhall find, they have moreover moſt of them many hard and ſtrange queſtions intermixed, not ſo neceſſary for the firſt enterers, which do much trouble the younger ſort. Many alſo of thoſe queſtions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence or elſe diſtinctions of the Chapters are not obſerved, or they are ſet down in too obſcure terms or over ſhort for children to conceive; that moſt, both Maſters and Scholars do ſoon caſt them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammar-Schools. I have therefore laboured to draw theſe ſo, as they may ſerve moſt fitly and eaſily, for all Schools, according to the courſe which muſt of neceſſity be taken, ſo long as our Accidence and Grammar remain; which cannot be altered, without very great inconveniencies to Schools, and ſetting both Maſters and Scholars almoſt newly to begin to be acquainted with their new Rules, or at the leaſt to bring much diſturbance. I have alſo ſtriven to make them ſo plain, that not only teachers, but even young Scholars themſelves may oppoſe one another by them, and underſtand each thing fully. For the neceſſary queſtions, which I have adjoined only for making the reſt more clear, I have ſet an Aſterisk upon them, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which are contained directly in the Book, to uſe or omit as the Maſter will, and a Hand pointing at ſome places which are of moſt neceſſary uſe.

For

For other queſtions (to the end that our young Scholars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which ſhall be moſt needful: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholar a ſound Grammarian) I purpoſe (God willing) ſtill more and more, ſo much as ſhall be thought fit, to ſet them briefly in the margents over againſt the rules to which they belong, as I have done ſome already, or elſe in the end, moſt ſhortly by themſelves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulneſs to thoſe your grave Fathers, who have deſerved ſo well of the Church of God, and of all good Learning, that I wiſh to keep a perpetual memory of them, and withal as a pledge of my thankful affection even unto your ſelf for your ancient love, and of my hearty deſire to add ſomewhat to yours by theſe and other my travels. Accept them as a witneſs of my unfeigned ſtudy for that good, which I truſt ſhall hereby be conveyed unto Schools and all good Learning, in making the firſt entrance ſo even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kind entertainment of my firſt labours, I ſhall be more encouraged to go forward with the Work during my life; until I may either put the laſt hand unto it, or that others after me may ſupply whatſoever is wanting in my poor endeavours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. *January* 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankful affection,
John Brinſley.

To the Painful School-maſter, deſirous to reap ſound fruits of his labours.

First, cauſe your Scholar, in learning his Accidence, *and theſe other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to under-*

ſtand them ſo well as your leiſure will ſerve (at the firſt, according to the tenour of theſe queſtions or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by dayly repetition of parts.

2. *After he hath ſo learned them, you ſhall find it no loſs of labour, if you exerciſe him for a month or ſix weeks ſpace in anſwering to theſe queſtions; ſo to have the meaning of the rules more fully: Firſt of thoſe without the aſterisk or little ſtar: then of thoſe noted with the aſterisk; which he will ſoon do, having formerly learned the rules without book.*

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3. *I find ſingular benefit hereby, in cauſing all my loweſt to ſtand or ſit together, and ſo my ſelf, or ſome one to beſtow half an hour or an hour, each evening in poſing them according to theſe queſtions, one only anſwering, the reſt harkening, and eſpecially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, until they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to the School, a commendable ſtrife among the children, and cauſe them to go forward with underſtanding and chearfulneſs.*

4. *This may ſerve for a direction to the weaker ſort, for examining or poſing parts, whence the Book hath the name.*

Laſtly, by this help, the children may learn to diſpute Scholar-like, one with another, beginning their queſtion ever at a Roman Capital Q. and ſo proceeding in all other queſtions depending thereon until they come to another Roman Capital Q. or chief queſtion. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellouſly ſharpned and they incouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenious emulation.

Make tryal: and, finding the bleſſing, give God the glory.

THE

THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Queſt. WHat Book do you learn?

A. The *Accidence.*

Q. *What Book is the Accidence?*

A. A Book which teacheth the firſt grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. *Why is it called the* (a) Accidence?

A. Becauſe it teacheth firſt and chiefly the *Accidents*; that is, the things belonging to the parts of ſpeech.

Q. *Into how many parts is your* Accidence *divided?*

A. Into two: Firſt, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine ſpeech. Secondly, the Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech.

* Qu. *What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech?*

A. An entring or leading in the Learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of ſpeech.

* Q. *What mean you by the Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech?*

A. The conſtruing or framing and ſetting together of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. *Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech?*

A. At *In ſpeech.*

Qu. *Where beginneth the Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech?*

A. At

a Some think it to be ſo called of *Accedo*: as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners do come to the *Grammar*, or enter firſt into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it ſhould be called the *Accedence*, *e* long, not *Accidence*, *i* ſhort.

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

Q. *What mean you by these words,* * In speech?

A. In every tongue or Language: as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learn.

Q. *How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?*

A. Eight (*a*): Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. *Are there no more parts of all your Latine speech but only eight?*

A. No: for every word whereof speech is made is one of these eight parts.] It is either a Noun or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. *How many parts of speech are declined? How many undeclined?*

A. The four first are declined: the four last undeclined?

Q. *Why are the four first parts said to be declined?*

A. Because they may be declined; that is, they may be varied or changed from the first ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *Magister, magistri, magistro: Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. *Why are the rest undeclined?*

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed, as *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. *How many parts of speech are declined with case, how many without?*

A. Three with case, and one without case.

* Q. *Which three are declined with case?*

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with case? Verb, without case.

* Speech is properly the uttering of our mind by words or the words where by we utter our mind.

(a) Some make but four parts of speech, Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, because Pronouns and Participles may be joined to the Nouns, Prepositions and Interjections to the Adverbs.

Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of use that they are not wont to be declined, not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noun.

Q. *WHich is the first part of speech?*
A. A Noun.

Q. *What is a Noun?*

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

Q. *What mean you, when you say, A Noun is the name of a thing?*

A. It is *a word which signifieth the name, by which we call any thing whatsoever may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

Q. *Give me an example of it.*

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodness *bonitas*.

Q. *Is a hand a Noun?*

A. A hand it self is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand is a Noun.

Q. *How many sorts of Nouns have you?*

A. Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive?*

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. It is the name of a thing which may be understood of it self, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as a hand, a book.

Q. *How know you when a word may be understood of it self?*

A. If usually, I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word thing unto it; as, a Book, the Light.

Q. *What are then the usual notes or marks in English to know a Noun Substantive by?*

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it signifie nothing: because it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Bean: as, *nihil*, or, *nihilum* not so much as the black in a Bean.

* In Grammar we have to consider words, not things.

A. *A*, or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. *With how many Articles is a Noun Substantive declined?*

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or two at the most, as *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. *What is a Noun adjective?*

A. That cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. *What mean you when you say, a Noun adjective is that cannot stand by it self?*

A. I mean, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully understood of it self, without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. *Shew me an example how?*

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective, for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put some other word unto it, as a good Boy, a good House, or the like.

* *Q.* *Have you any special mark to know a Noun Adjective by?*

A. Yes: If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an evil thing.

Q. *What is a Noun Adjective declined with?*

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. *How with three terminations?*

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. *How with three Articles?*

A. As *hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve*, Light.

Q. *How many sorts of Nouns Substantives are there?*

A. Two

* Form and figure belong to all words; for every word is Primitive or Derivative, which is called the form; and simple, or compound, which is called the figure. Primitive, which is of it self. Derivative, which is a word derived of another. Simple is a word not made of more. Compound, is a word mingled of more.

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. *Which is the Noun Substantive proper?*

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth; or which belongeth but to one thing properly: as, *Edvardus*, Edward; and so each man's proper name.

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive Common?*

A. Every Noun which is common to more, or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. *How many things belong to a Noun?*

A. My book sets down five; Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Numbers of Nouns.

Q. *How many* * *Numbers are there in a Noun.*

A. Two: the Singular and the Plural.

Q. *What is the Singular Number?*

A. That which speaketh but of one thing, as, *Lapis* a stone, meaning but one stone.

Q. *Which is the Plural Number?*

A. That which speaks of more than one; as, *Lapides* stones.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Cases of Nouns.

Q. *What is a Case?*

A. Every several ending of a Noun in the declining of it:] and so of all other parts of speech which are declined like a Noun.

Q. *How many cases are there?* *A.* Six

A. Six in either number; that is, ſix in the ſingular, and ſix in the Plural.

Q. *Rehearſe the Caſes.*

A. The Nom. Gen. Dat. Accuſ. Voc. Ablat.

Q. *What is the Nominative Caſe?*

They may be known in Latine, for the moſt part, by the terminations of the Declenſions.

* *A.* The firſt caſe of a perfect Noun; or that whereby we name any thing.

Q. *How may the Caſes be known aſunder?*

A. Thus chiefly: the Nominative and Accuſative by their places, the other by their ſigns.

Q. *Which is the place of the Nominative?*

A. It moſt commonly cometh before the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *who* or *what.*] as, if I ask, who teacheth. The anſwer is in the Nominative caſe: *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth.

Q. *What is the ſign of the Genitive Caſe?*

A. *Of.*

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *whoſe* or *whereof:*] as, if it be asked, whoſe learning is it? the anſwer is in the Genitive caſe *Doctrina Magiſtri*, the learning of the Maſter.

Q. *What is the ſign of the Dative caſe?*

A. *To* and ſometime *for.*

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *whom* or *to what,*] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the anſwer is in the Dative caſe, thus. *Do librum Magiſtro*, I give a Book to the Maſter.

Q. *How know you the Accuſative caſe?*

A. It commonly followeth the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *whom* or *what*;] as if the Scholar be asked, whom do you love? he anſwereth in the Accuſative caſe, thus; *amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

Q. *How*

Q. *How know you the Vocative caſe?*

A. Commonly by calling or ſpeaking to;] as, *O magiſter*, O Maſter.

Q. *How know you the Ablative caſe?*

A. Either by Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe, being joyned with it, or elſe by ſigns.

Q. *What are the ſigns of the Ablative?*

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by,* and *than,* after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

Q. *WHat followeth next after caſes?*

A. Articles.

Q. *What is an Article?*

A. The Mark to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. *How many Articles are there?*

A. Three: *hic, hæc, hoc.*

Q. *Whence are theſe borrowed?*

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. *Decline them all together.*

A. Sing. Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc,* Gen. *Hujus,* Dat. *Huic*; *&c.* as it is in the Book.

Q. *Decline them ſeverally, each Article by it ſelf and firſt the Maſculine.*

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic.* G. *hujus.* D. *huic.* Ac. *hunc.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *Hoc.* Plur. Nom. *Hi.* Gen. *horum.* D. *His.* A. *Hos.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *His.*

Q. *Decline* Hæc.

A. Sing. *Hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, hâc.* Pl. *hæ, harum, his, has, his.*

Q. *Decline* Hoc *likewiſe.*

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc.* Pl. *hæc, horum, his, hæc, his?*

* Q. *Why are they ſet before the Genders, and Declenſions?*

A. Be-

A. Becauſe they ſerve to note out the Genders, and alſo to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* *Q. What ſignifieth* Hic, hæc, hoc?

A. When it is uſed as a Pronoun, it ſignifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun it is only an Article, like as it is taken here, and hath no ſignification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. WHat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nouns according to the Sex.

* *Q. What mean you by that?*

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to ſignifie the male, or female, or neither: that is either he, or ſhe, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My book makes ſeven, the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Maſculine Gender?

A. Hic: as *hic vir*, a man.

Q. What doth the Maſculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Maſculines; that is, unto males or hees, and unto ſuch words as have been uſed under the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hæc*: as, *hæc mulier* a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines, that is, to females or ſhees, or things going under the names of ſhees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. Hoc, as *hoc Saxum*, a ſtone.

Q. What

* Q. *What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?*

A. It belongeth properly to the words which ſignifie neither he nor ſhe.

Q. *What Article hath the Common of two?*

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc.*

Q. *What belongs the Common of two unto?*

A. It belongeth properly to words ſignifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and ſhe.

Q. *What Articles hath the Common of three?*

A. Hic, hæc, and *hoc.*

Q. *What belongeth the Common of three unto?*

A. Only to Adjectives.

Q. *What Articles hath the Doubtful?*

A. Hic, or *hæc,* as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies,* a day.

* Q. *What doth the Doubtful Gender belong to?*

A. To ſuch living Creatures moſt properly in which the kind is unknown, whether they be he or ſhe] As a Snail, a Snake, *&c.* and to ſome others. Alſo to ſome lifeleſs things; as a day, a channel, and the like.

* Q. *What is the Epicene Gender declined with?*

A. Only with one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are ſignified;] that is, both he and ſhe. In names of Fowls, Fiſhes, and wild Beaſts; as *hic Paſſer,* a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen; *hæc Aquila,* an Eagle, both he and ſhe; *hoc Halec,* an Herring, both Milter and Spaner.

* Q. *Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?*

A. No, it is not properly a Gender noting the ſpecial Sex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. *You ſaid that your Book did make ſeven Genders; are there not ſeven ſimply?*

A. No; there are but three ſimply, the Maſc. Fem. Neu. the other four are compounded or made of theſe three.

The Declension of Nouns.

Q. *WHat followeth next after Genders?*
A. Declensions.

Q. *What call you a Declension?*

A. A varying of a word in Cases] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings, called Cases.

Q. *How many Declensions of Nouns are there?*

* *A.* Five.

Q. *How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?*

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

* Q. *What mean you by termination?*

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. *How ends the Genitive case singular of the first Declension?*

A. In *æ* dipthong, *&c.*

Q. *How endeth the Dative?*

* *A.* In *æ* dipthong, *&c.*

Q. *What is your example of the first Declension?*

A. Musa.

Q. *What serves this example for chiefly?*

A. This and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

* Sundry Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly, or in part; after the Greek manner, cannot be referred to any of these five Declensions properly: as *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in the Greek. So Feminines in *a* having the Genitive Case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o*: as *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Echo*, *&c.* which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*: as, ἡ *Letoo*. Gen. *Leteos*, *Letous*. Accusat. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises* of the first, *Penelope* of the second: and others of other Declensions. * The rest of the terminations, both in this, and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. *What*

Q. *Decline* Musa *and give the English with it in every Case, according to the signs of the Case.*

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc musa*, a song.
Gen. *hujus musæ*, of a song.
Dat. *huic musæ*, to a song.
Accus. *hanc Musam*, the song.
Voc. *O musa*, O song.
Abl. *hâc musâ*, from a song.
Plural Nom. *hæ musæ*, songs.
Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.
Dat. *his musis*, to songs.
Acc. *has musas*, the songs.
Voc. *O musæ*, O songs.
Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Make your Scholars perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns, and conjugating Verbs, and you shall soon find the benefit of it above that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly, till they can give you any case or person.

Q. *Why do you give* a *for the sign of the Nominative case, and* the *of the Accusative?*

A. Because they are the most usual signs of these cases, and may most fitly serve hereunto.

Q. *Give me the signs of the Cases by themselves?*

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from* or *fro.*

Q. *Decline* Musæ, *with the English first.*

A. A song *musa*; of a song *musæ*; to a song *musæ*; the song *musam*; O song *O musa*; from a song *ab hâc musâ*. Plur. Songs *musæ*; of songs *musarum*; to songs *musis*; the songs *musas*; O songs *O musæ*; from songs *ab his musis.*

Q. *Why do you decline them so?*

A. Because giving English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily; and giving Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

(a) Q. *Do your Datives and Ablatives Plural end always in* is, *in the first Declension?*

(a) For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and over-hard for Children, I take it much better for the Teachers to shew them to their Scholars out of the Latine Rules (where most of them are set down at large) as their Scholars shall have occasion to learn them in their Author, than either to trouble their memories, or Margents with them.

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is*, or in *abus*: so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only; as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

The Second Declension.

Q. *How ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?*

A. In *i*.

Q. *How the Dative?*

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. *Give me an example of the second Declension.*

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. *Decline* Magister *as you decline* Musa; *that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.*

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen. *Hujus Magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. *Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end always like the Nominative?*

A. No; but for the most part.

Q. *How many exceptions have you of it?*

A. Three. First, of Nouns ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of Men ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

Q. (*b*) *When the Nominative endeth in* us, *how must the Vocative end?*

A. In *e*; as, *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

b This is only to be understood of Nouns of the second declension, for in the fourth *manus* makes *O manus*, and of words of the Masculine or Feminine gender only, not of the Neuter.

Q. (*c*) Do

Q. (c) *Do all words in* (d) us, *make the Vocative in* e?

A. Yea, all but two; *Deus*, that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius*, that makes *O Fili.*

Q. *If the word be the proper name of a man ending in* ius, *how must the Vocative end?*

A. (e) In *i*; as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi.*

Q. *How many words have you which make the Vocative in* e, *or in* us?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*; for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocat. case; so all the rest.

Q. *Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?*

A. No; all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. *What three cases are those?*

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. *And how do these three cases end in the Plural number?*

A. (f) In *a.*

Q. *Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both ways, as you did* Musa.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc Regnum*, a Kingdom, Gen. *hujus Regni*, of a Kingdom. So, a Kingdom, *Regnum*; of a Kingdom, *Regni*, *&c.*

Q. *Are no words excepted from being thus declined?*

A. Yea: (g) only *ambo* and *duo*, of the first and second declension, which make the Neuter Gender in *o*: as, *ambo*, not *amba*; and the Dative

c Words ending in *os* also, of the second Declension, make the Vocat. likewise in *e*, like words in *us*: as *logos*, *O loge.* d *Panthus*, *& Oedipus*, having the Vocat. in *u*, are not of the second declension in Latine, but of the third of contract in Greek like *Basileus*, *O Basileu.*

e If *Latmius* be for *Latmie*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applieth it, it's an *Atticisme*: that is after the *Attick Dialect*, the Vocative like the Nominative: but rather thus, *O Luna non est Latmius Endymion, rubori tibi?* f This is meant only of Nouns which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars, or Heteroclites, as words wanting the Plural Number, or the like. g *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Gr. as *ambo anguis* for *ambos anguis*, or *angues*, Plaut.

and Ablative in *bus*; as, *ambobus, ambabus, ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. (*b*) *Decline* ambo *with the English.*

A. Plur. *ambo* both Masculines; *ambæ* both Feminines; *ambo* both Neuters. So in the rest.

(*b*) Here declining of Latine before may

suffice, and so in Adjectives: For the particular difficult Questions in this declension, as in the rest, See the Latine Rules at large, as I directed before.

The third Declension.

Q. *How ends the Genitive Case Singular of the third Declension?*

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. *Give me an example of the third Declension, declined, as before, both ways.*

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, *&c*,

So Nom. *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, *&c*.

Thus again English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. *How ends the Genitive Case Singular of the fourth Declension?*

A. In *us*.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. Nom. *hæc manus*, a hand, *&c*.

The fifth Declension.

(*a*) How this Gen. case is sometimes in *ii*, see the Lat. Rules.

(*a*) Q. *How ends the Genitive Case Singular of the fifth Declension?*

A. In *ei*.

Q. *Give*

Q. *Give an example.*

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, *&c.*

Q. Of *What Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declenſion?*

A. Of the Fœminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies.*

Q. *Shew me how the Genitive Caſe Singular ends in each Declenſion together.*

(a) A. Of the firſt (b) *æ* dipthong; as, *Muſa.*
The ſecond in *i*; as, *Magiſtri.*
The third in *is*; as, *Lapidis.*
The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei.*

(c) Q. *Shew me how the Datives end, and ſo all the reſt in order.*

A. The Dative caſe ſingular of the firſt in *æ* dipthong; as, *Muſæ.*
The ſecond in *o*; as, *Magiſtro.*
The third in *i*; as, *Lapidi.*
The fourth in *ui*; as, *Manui.*
The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei.*

The Accuſative caſe ſingular.

Of the firſt in *am*; as, *Muſam.*
The ſecond in *um*; as, *Magiſtrum,*
The third in *em*, or *im*; as, *Lapidem, Sitim.*
The fourth in *um*; as, *Manum.*
The fifth in *em*; as, *Meridiem.*

(a) Theſe are to be made perfect by continual poſing each way.

(b) Some words of the firſt declenſion have the Genitive ſingular in *as*: as *Familias, avas, terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the ſecond declenſion in Greek, which end in *da, tha, ra*, and *a* pure, *viz.* which have a Vowel before *a*. This is called *Græciſmus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai*, for *æ*; as *pictai, aulai*, for *pictæ, aulæ*. This is called *Arthæiſmus*, an imitation of the antient kind of ſpeaking: hereof alſo ſee the Latine Rules. (c) In the firſt Declenſion, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or *e*. That *Pythas*, and *Dories*, names of Women, do make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nominat. Theſe words are alſo rather to be taken to be of the ſecond Declenſion in Greek, than of the firſt: and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

The Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative.

The Ablative caſe ſingular.

Of the firſt in *â*; as, *Muſa*.

The ſecond in *o*; as, *Magiſtro*.

(*d*) The third in *e*, or *i*; as *Lapide*, *Triſti*.

The fourth in *u*; as *Manu*.

The fifth in *e*; as, *Meridie*.

The Nominative caſe Plural.

Of the firſt in *æ* diphthong; as, *Muſæ*.

The ſecond in *i*; as, *Magiſtri*.

The third in *es*; as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *es*; as, *Meridies*.

The Genitive caſe Plural.

Of the firſt in *arum*; as, *Muſarum*.

The ſecond in *orum*; as, *Magiſtrorum*.

The third in *um*, or *ium*; as, *Lapidum*, *Triſtium*.

The fourth in *uum*; as, *Manuum*.

The fifth in *erum*; as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative caſe Plural.

Of the firſt in *is*; as, *Muſis*,

The ſecond in *is*; as, *Magiſtris*.

The third in *bus*; as, *Lapidibus*.

The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*; as, *Manubus*, *arcubus*.

The fifth in *ebus*; as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accuſative caſe Plural.

Of the firſt in *as*; as, *Muſas*.

The ſecond in *os*; as, *Magiſtros*.

(*e*) The third in *es*; as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *es*; as, *Meridies*.

The Vocative caſe Plural is ever like the Nominative.

The Ablative Plural is ever the ſame with the Datives.

d The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as, *parti*, *colli*, *civi*, *fuſti*, &c. by reaſon of the uſual change of *e* into *i*, amongſt the Ancients, like as *here* and *heri*, &c.

e The Accuſative caſe plural of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis*: as *partes*, *omneis*, eſpecially in thoſe whoſe Genit. plural ends in *ium*, and ſometime *eis* is contracted into *is*: as, for *angneis*, *angnis*, for *omneis*, *omnis*.

Q. (f) *Give me ſhortly the terminations alone, in every caſe together.*

A. Of the Genitive caſe ſingular: *æ, i, is, us, ëi.*
Of the Dative; *æ, o, i, üi, ëi.*
O. the Accuſative; *am, um, em, un, em.*
Of the Ablative; *a, o, e, u, e.*
Nominative Plural; *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. (g) *arum, orum, um* or *ium, uum, orum.*
Dat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*
Accuſ. *as, os, es, us, es.*
Vocative like the Nominative.
Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*

* Q. *Are there no ſpecial terminations of the Nominative caſes in each declenſion, to know the declenſions by?*

A. No certain: (h) yet theſe are the moſt uſual in words, which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nominative caſe of the firſt endeth in *a*; of the ſecond in *r*, *us*, or *m*; of the third in *c, e, l, o, r, s, t, x*; of the fourth in *us*; of the fifth in *es*.

f Scholars being made perfect in theſe terminations, will ſoon grow to readineſs in giving any caſe of a Noun, and keeping them moſt ſurely.

g For *Dardanidorum*, is uſed *Dardanidum*, by the figure *Syncope*: ſo *Anchiſaidum*, *Trojugenum*, like as *virum* for *virorum*, in the ſecond.

h Other terminat. are either words of coming from the Greek, or of other ſtrange tongues: as *am*, in the firſt Declenſion is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, long of the Greek, *&c.* Of theſe more fully ſee Maſter *Leeche*'s Queſtions, in his Obſervations of the Declenſions of Nouns.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. *NOw that we have done with Nouns Subſtantives, what are we to come to next?*

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. *How many ſorts of Adjectives are there?*

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and Adjectives declined with three Articles.

Q. *What Adjectives are of three terminations?*

A. Such as have in moſt caſes three terminati-

ons]

ons] that is, three divers endings, ſhewing their Genders; as, *bonus, a, um.*

* Q. *How know you their Genders by their terminations?*

A. The firſt word, as *Bonus*, is the Maſculine: the ſecond, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

Q. *What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any caſe; as, Ablat.* Bonis, *of what Gender is the word then?*

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. (a) *What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?*

A. Bonus, bona, bonum, good.

Q. *How decline you* bonus, *with the Engliſh with it?*

A. Bonus a good Maſculine; *bona*, a good Feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Gen. *boni*, of a good Maſculine, *bonæ*, of a good Feminine, *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the reſt.

Q. *Are Adject. of three terminations declined like* bonus?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. *What are thoſe declined like?*

A. Like *unus, a, um.*

Q. *Hath* unus *the Plurdl Number?*

A. No; except when it is joyned with a word lacking the ſingular number.

Q. *Which are thoſe other words that are ſo declined like* unus, *having the Gen. caſe ſingular in* ius, *and the Dat. in* i?

A. (bc) *Totus, ſolus*, and alſo *ullus, alius, alter, uter & neuter.*

(a) Adjective ending in *us, es*, or *us*, are declined like *Bonus*, except *vetus, veteris*, ending in *us*, and thoſe in *or*, which may end alſo in *is*: as *Campeſter*, and his fellows, with *Cicur, cicuris*, in *us*: and thoſe following which are declined like *unus*.

(b) Theſe words are alſo among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Genit. and Dat. as, *ulli, aliter*, for *ullius. alterius.* (c) *Nullus, uterque, aliter, uter*, and other Compounds of words are theſe ſo likewiſe.

Q. *Are*

Q. *Are theſe in all things declined like* unus?

A. Yes, ſaving that the five laſt; that is, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, do want the Vocative caſe; and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* Q. *Of what declenſion are Nouns of three terminations*; *as*, Bonus, bona, bonum?

A. Of the firſt and ſecond] for the firſt word, as *bonus*, is declined like *Magiſter*, or *Dominus*; the ſecond, as *bona*, is declined like *Muſa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. *Which do you call Adjectives of three Articles?*

A. Such as we put Articles to in every caſe, to expreſs their Genders; as Nom. *Hic & hoc Fœlix*, Gen. *hujus fœlicis*, *&c. Hic & hæc triſtis*, *& hoc triſte*.

* Q. *Of what declenſion are Nouns of three Articles?*

A. Of the third Declenſion.

* Q. *What Gender are Adjectives of three Articles of?*

A. Of the common of three.

* *If Adjectives have but one termination in any caſe, as* Fœlix, *what Gender is that of?*

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. *If they have two terminations, as* Triſtis, *and* Triſte, *what Gender are thoſe words of?*

A. The firſt, as *Triſtis*, is the Maſculine and Fem. Gender: the ſecond as *Triſte*, is the Neuter.

* Q. *What are all Adject. of three Articles declined alike?*

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative caſe, as *fœlix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *fœlix*; if they have two, like *triſtis* and *triſte*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *triſtis*.

Com-

Compariſons of Noun Adjectives.

Q. *WHat elſe belongeth to a Noun, beſides Number, Caſe, Gender, and Declenſion?*

A. Compariſon.

Q. *What is Compariſon?*

A. The altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſs by degrees.

Q. *Doth Compariſon belong to all Nouns?*

A. No, it belongs properly to none but Adjectives.

Q. *May all Adjectives be compared?*

A. No, none but ſuch whoſe ſignification may increaſe, or be diminiſhed.

(*a*) Q. *What is it for Adjectives to have their ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?*

A. To be made more or leſs; as, hard, harder, hardeſt: So back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

(*b*) Q. *What mean you by a degree of Compariſon?*

A. Every word that alters the ſignification, by more or leſs, is a degree.

Q. *How many degrees of Compariſon are there?*

A. Three; the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. *Which is the Poſitive degree?*

A. That which betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs.

Q. *What mean you by a thing abſolutely without exceſs?*

A. Such a thing as ſignifieth neither more nor leſs, but is abſolute of it ſelf, without being compared,

a Some Subſtantives are compared, but only by abuſe, not properly, as alſo ſome Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives, and Adverbs coming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, and ſome Prepoſitions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon.

b The Poſitive is improperly called a degree of Compariſon.

pared, or without having reſpect to any other: as *Durus*, hard.

Q. *What call you the Comparative degree?*

A. The Comparative is that which ſomewhat exceedeth the Poſitive in ſignification.

Q. *What mean you by exceeding the Poſitive?*

A. The Comparative is a word drawn from the Poſitive, wherein the ſignification of the Poſitive is ſomewhat increaſed, or made more:] as *Durior*, harder, or more hard; *Minor*, leſs, or more little.

Q. *What is the ſign of the Comparative degree?*

A. *More*; either being ſet down, or underſtood.

Q. *Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?*

A. Of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Maſculine and Feminine Gender; and *us* for the Neuter.

* Q. *Shew me how?*

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Gen. caſe is *duri*; which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree is, *hic & hæc durior*, for the Maſculine and Feminine; and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So alſo of *Triſti* and *Dulci*.

Q. *What is the Superlative degree?*

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Poſitive in the higheſt degree:] that is, it increaſeth the ſignification of the Poſitive to the higheſt; ſo that one thing being compared with many, is ſaid to be moſt of all this thing, or that; as *Duriſſimus*, hardeſt, or moſt hard.

Q. *Whence is the Superlative degree formed?*

A. Of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *ſ*, and the word *ſimus*: as if I put to *duri*, *ſ*, and *ſimus*, it is made *duriſſimus*.

* Q. *How do you compare theſe three degrees?*

A. By

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and every Gender; I mean each Gender in every Case together: As,

Sing. Nom.	{	*Durus, durior, durissimus.*
		Dura, durior, durissima.
		Durum, durius, durissimum.
Genit.	{	*Duri, durioris, durissimi.*
		Duræ, durioris, durissimæ.
		Duri, durioris, durissimi.

This

This Table heedfully obſerved, will teach preſently to form Compariſons, by declining all three Degrees together.

Caſe.	Article.	Poſitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	*Hic*	*Durus*	*Durior*	*Duriſſimus*
	Hæc	*Dura*	*Durior*	*Duriſſima*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Duriſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimi*
	Hujus	*Duræ*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimæ*
	Hujus	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimi*
Dat.	*Huic*	*Duro*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimo*
	Huic	*Duræ*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimæ*
	Huic	*Duro*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimo*
Accuſ.	*Hunc*	*Durum*	*Duriorem*	*Duriſſimum*
	Hanc	*Duram*	*Duriorem*	*Duriſſimam*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Duriſſimum*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœliciſſimus*
	Hæc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœliciſſima*
	Hoc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicius*	*Fœliciſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimi*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimæ*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimi*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Triſtis*	*Triſtior*	*Triſtiſſimus*
	Hæc	*Triſtis*	*Triſtior*	*Triſtiſſima*
	Hoc	*Triſte*	*Triſtius*	*Triſtiſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimi*
	Hujus	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimæ*
	Hujus	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimi*

Q. *Are there no exceptions from these general rules of comparing Nouns*, i. e. *from this manner of comparing?*

A. Yes, there are four exceptions.

Q. *What is the first exception from the general rules of comparing?*

A. Of Nouns which have no Comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. *How many such have you?*

A. (*b*) My Book names five, *Bonus*, *malus*, *magnus*, *parvus*, and *multus*.

Q. *Compare* Bonus.

A. (c) *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *bona*, *melior*, *optima*; *bonus*, *melius*, *optimum*: Gen. *Boni*, *melioris*, *optimi*; *bonæ*, *melioris*, *optimæ*; *boni*, *melioris*, *optimi*, *&c.* So *malus*, *pejor*, *pessimus*, and the rest, as before.

Q. *What is your second exception from the general rules of comparing?*

(*b*) All other irregular comparisons may be much better shewed the Scholars out of the Latine rules, as they shall have use of them, than here to trouble the Scholars, or the Books with them. Hereof see Mr. *Leeche's* Questions more at large. (c) *Parvissimus*, *multissimus*, *egregiissimus*, *piissimus*, and the like, are old words, and out of use.

A. Of Positives ending in *r*.

Q. *If the Positive end in* r, *how must the Superlative be formed?*

A. (*d*) Of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus*, as *Pulcher*, *Pulcherrimus*.

Q. *Which is the third exception from the general rules of comparing?*

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis*.

Q. *How do they make their Superlative?*

A. By changing *lis* into * *limus*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. *Which are those six?*

(*d*) Thus must also *celebris*, *salubris*, *acris*, *alacris*, have the Superlatives, because they have the Nom. also in *r*: as, *celeber*, *salubber*, *salubberrimus*. * These six are in Prose most truly written with a single *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in Verse with a double *ll*, for the Verse sake.

A. *Humilis*

A. Humilis humble, *ſimilis* like, *facilis* eaſie, *gracilis* ſlender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learn: for we ſay, *humilis humilimus*, and not *humiliſſimus*.

Q. *How do all other Nouns ending in* lis, *form the Superl.*

A. They follow the general rule aſore-going.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. That they form from the Superl. by putting to *s* and *ſimus*, to the 1. caſe of the Po. ending in *i*, as *utilis utiliſſimus*, as before.

Q. *What is your laſt exception from the general rules of comparing?*

A. Of ſuch Adjectives as have a Vowel coming before *us*; as *pius, aſſiduus, idoneus.*

Q. *How are theſe compared?*

A. By theſe two Adverbs, *magis* more, and *maxime* moſt, [putting to *magis* inſtead of the Comparative degree, and *maxime* inſtead of the Superlative:] ſo declined the three degrees together, as before in every Caſe and Gender in order; as *pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* moſt godly, *&c.*

Q. *Why are theſe ſo compared?*

A. For avoiding the meeting together of Vowels, which cannot be ſo well pronounced together; as we cannot ſay well *pius, piior.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. *Which is the ſecond part of ſpeech?*

A. A Pronoun.

Q. *What is a Pronoun?*

A. A (*b*) part of ſpeech much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

b Pronouns ſupply the place of Nouns, and have for moſt part the nature of Nouns.

Q. (c) *Why is it called a Pronoun?*

A. Becauſe it is put for a Noun.

Q. *Wherein are Pronouns uſed?*

A. In ſhewing or rehearſing ſomething which hath been uttered before, or may well be diſcerned.

Q. *How many Pronouns are there?*

A. (d) Fifteen; as, *Ego, tu, ſui, &c.*

Q. *Have all Pronouns all the Caſes?*

A. No; only four of them have the Vocative caſe, all the reſt want it. Alſo *ſui* wants the Nominative caſe.

Q. *May not ſome other words be added to the Pronouns?*

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Egomet, tute, idem:* and alſo (e) *Qui, quæ, quod.*

c There are but fifteen Pronouns properly, the reſt are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other Pronouns are found in old Writers: as *am, em,* for *eam, eum,* and *im* for *eum, hibus* for *his, med, ted, mis, tis, eampſe, quihi, ibus, &c.* Theſe and the like are to be known, and not uſed. e *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, becauſe it is uſed in rehearſing ſomething, and it is declined much like words of the ſecond Declenſion of the Pronoun.

* Q. *Whereof are theſe Pronouns compounded?*

A. *Egomet* of *ego* and *met, tute* of *tu* and *te, idem* of *is* and *demum.*

* Q. *How many kinds of Pronouns have you generally?*

A. Two; Pronoun Subſtantives, and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. *How many Pronoun Subſtantives are there?*

A. Three; *Ego, tu, ſui,* with their Compounds; all the reſt are Adjectives.

Q. *How doth your Book divide the Pronouns?*

A. Into Primitives, and Derivatives.

Q. *How many Pronoun Primitives are there?*

A. Eight: *Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic,* and *is.*

Q. *Why are they called Primitives?*

A. Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Q. *What*

Q. *What are theſe Primitives called beſides?*

A. Demonſtratives.

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe they commonly ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Q. *Are not ſome of the Pronoun Primitives called Relatives?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Which are thoſe?*

A. *Hic, ille, iſte, is,* with *idem* and * *qui* joyned unto them.

* So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

Q. *Why are theſe ſix called Relatives?*

A. Becauſe they ſerve to rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Q. *Can* hic, ille, iſte, *and* is, *be both Demonſtratives and Relatives?*

A. Yes, in reſpect of the divers uſes to which they ſerve, that is, both to ſhew, and to rehearſe.

Q. *Which of the Pronoun Relatives is moſt ſpecially called a Relative?*

A. *Qui.*

Qui of ſome Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

Q. *How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?*

A. Seven: *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras.*

Q. *Why are they called Derivatives?*

A. Becauſe they are derived of the Primitives, *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri,* the Genitive caſe of *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. *Shew me how?*

A. *Meus* comes of *mei*, the Genitive caſe of *Ego*; *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitive caſe of *tu*; *ſuus* of *ſui*; *noſtras* of *noſtri*, the Genitive caſe Plural of *Ego*; *veſtras* of *veſtri*, the Genitive caſe Plural of *tu.*

Q. *How many ſorts of Derivatives have you?*

A. Two; Poſſeſſives, and Gentiles.

Theſe follow after.

Q. *How many things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. My Book names five; Number, Caſe, Gender, (as are in a Noun) Declenſion, and Perſon.

Q. *How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Subſtantives; as in* Ego, tu, ſui?

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be underſtood to be that Gender, whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

* Q. *As how?*

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine; as *Ego*, underſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. *How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Adjectives?*

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declenſions of Pronouns.

Q. *How many Declenſions are there of a Pronoun?*

A. Four.

Q. *How will you know what Declenſion every Pronoun is of?*

A. By the ending of the Genitive caſe Singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. *Give me the terminations of the Genitive caſe Singular of each Declenſion in the Pronoun.*

A. Of the firſt in *i*; as, *Ego, mei.*

The

The ſecond in *ius*, or *jus*; as, *ipſe*, *ipſius*; *Qui*, *cujus*.

The third in *i*, *æ*, *i*, like Adjectives of three terminations; as, *Mei*, *meæ*, *mei*.

The fourth in *âtis*; as, *noſtras*, *noſtrâtis*.

Q. *How many Pronouns are of the firſt Declenſion?*

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*.

Q. *Decline them Latine and Engliſh together.*

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me, *Nos* we, *noſtrum vel noſtri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So Engliſh firſt, I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, *&c.* *Sui* of himſelf, or of themſelves; *Sibi* to himſelf, or to themſelves, *&c.* So thou *tu*, of thee *tui*, &c.

Q. *Then* Sui *is the ſame both in the Singular and in the Plural Number.*

A. Yes, in all the caſes which it hath, for it wanteth the Nominative and the Vocative caſe.

Q. *How many Pronouns are of the ſecond Declenſion?*

A. Six: *Ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*, and *qui*.

Q. *What are they declined like?*

A. Much like to *unus*, *una*, *unum*. Gen. *unius*.

Q. *Do they all make their Genitives in* ius, *like* unus?

A. No; theſe three, *(a) hic*, *is*, and *qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*, as *hujus*, *ejus*, *cujus*.

Q. *Are* ille, ipſe, iſte, *declined alike?*

A. Yea, they are declined like *iſte*, ſaving *ipſe* maketh *ipſum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accuſative caſe ſingular, not *ipſud*.

Q. *But have not* is *and* qui *a ſeveral declining?*

A. Yes, they differ ſomewhat.

Q. *Decline theſe of the ſecond Declenſion, Latine and Engliſh together, and firſt* iſte.

A. *Iſte*, that Maſculine; *iſta*, that Feminine; *iſtud*,

a *Hæc* is oftentimes uſed for *hæ* in old Writers.

iſtud, that Neuter, or that thing. Gen. *iſtius*; of that Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So *is* he, *ea* ſhe, *id* that thing.

Qui which Maſculine, *quæ* which Feminine, *quod* which Neuter, *&c.*

* Q. *Why do they ſay in the Ablative caſe of* Qui *Abl.* Quo, quâ, quo vel qui?

A. Becauſe *Qui* in the Ablative caſe is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo*, *quâ*, or *quo*.

Q. *How are* quis *and* quid *declined?*

A. (*a*) As *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*; thus:

Nom. *Quis vel qui*, *quæ*, *quod vel quid.*

Gen. *Cujus*, *&c.*

So Accuſat. *Quem*, *quam*, *quod vel quid.*

Q. *How decline you* Quiſquis?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quiſquis*, / *Quicquid*, } &c.

* Q. *What difference is there between* quod *and* quid?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Subſtantive, or Antecedent with it; *Quid* is always a Subſtantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. *What Pronouns are of the third Declenſion?*

A. Five; *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, and *veſter*.

Q. *What are theſe called which are of the third Declenſion?*

A. Poſſeſſives.

Q. *Why are they called Poſſeſſives?*

A. Becauſe they ſignifie poſſeſſion, or owing; as *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *ſuus* his, *noſter* ours, *veſter* yours.

Q. *How are thoſe Poſſeſſives declined?*

A. Like *bonus*; except that *meus* makes (*b*) *mi* in the Maſculine Gender of the Vocative caſe ſingular; and that *tuus*, *ſuus*, *veſter*, have no Vocative caſe at all.

Q. *How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declenſion?*

A. Two;

a Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine Singular, and Neuter Plural: as, *ſiqua*, *nequa*, not *nequæ*, ſo *aliquis*, *numquis*, *ecquis*, makes both *ecqua*, and *ecquæ*.

b *Meus* for *mi* in the Voc. is by *Antiptoſis*, as *Virgil. Projice tela manu ſanguis meus.*

A. Two: *noſtras*, and *veſtras*.

Q. *What are theſe of the fourth Declenſion called?*

A. Gentiles.

Q. *Why are they called Gentiles?*

A. Becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to ſome Country or (*c*) Nation, to ſome Sect or Faction; as *noſtras*, one of our Country, or of our Sect, or ſide; *veſtras*, one of your Country, Sect, or ſide.

c Of *Gens*, a Nation.

Q. *But your Book addeth* Cujas, *is it a Pronoun?*

A. No; *Cujas* is a Noun.

Q. *Why is it declined in the Pronoun, being a Noun?*

A. Becauſe it hath the ſame manner of declining with *Noſtras* and *Veſtras*, like as all other Nouns that be (*d*) Gentiles have; and becauſe it may ſeem to come of *Cujus*, the Genit. caſe of *qui, quæ, quod.*

d *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Ravenna*, are ſo declined.

Q. *What ſignifies* Cujas?

A. Of what Country, or what Countryman, or of what Sect.

Q. *What are theſe three*, Noſtras, Veſtras, *and* Cujas, *declined alike?*

A. They are in all things declined like *Triſtis*, ſaving that in the Nom. and Voc. caſe ſingular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. *Shew me how by example?*

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Noſtras, & hoc Noſtrate*, for *hic & hæc Noſtratis, & hoc Noſtrate*: the termination *âtis* being drawn into *as*.

Of the Perſons in a Pronoun.

Q. *WHat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoun?*

A. A Person.

* Q. *What mean you by a Person?*

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it self, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. *How many Persons be there?*

A. Three.

Q. *What is the first Person?*

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himself alone, or with others; as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. *How many words are of this Person?*

A. *Ego*, and *Nos*; and no more properly.

Q. *What is the second Person?*

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others; as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. *How many words are there of this Person?*

A. *Tu*, and *Vos*; and no more properly.

Q. *But your Book saith, that every Vocative case is of the second Person.*

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation.*

Q. *What is the reason of it?*

A. Because *Tu*, or *Vos*, are understood in every Voc. case: and so the Voc. case is made of the same person with them.

Q. *As how for example?*

A. When we say, *O Puer*, O Boy, we understand, *O tu Puer*, O thou Boy.

Persons belong to Nouns, Verbs and Participles, by reason of some Person of the Pronoun joyned to them, expressed or understood not properly.

Q. *What is the third Person?*

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. *What words are of the third Person?*

A. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu*, and *Vos*.

Q. *But these three,* ipse, idem, *and* qui, *are sometimes of the first and second Person.*

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the first or second Person, expressed or understood: as with *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. *May*

Q. *May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?*

A. Yes.

Q. *To what end serve the Persons in Pronouns?*

A. To express our mind fitly when we speak of any person.] More specially they serve for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are ever expressed or understood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verb.

Q. *Which is the third part of speech?*

A. A Verb.

Q. *What is a Verb?*

A. A part of speech declined with (*a*) Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

(*a*) This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Aio, faxo, quaso, &c.* are not declined with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of use, not the nature of the words.

Q. *Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being?*

A. Thus; doing, as *Amo*, I do love; suffering, as *Amor*, I am loved; being, as *Sum*, I am.

* Q. *What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?*

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing; a Verb signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. *How many kinds of Verbs are there?*

A. Two; Personal, and Impersonal.

Q. *What mean you by Personal?*

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. *What Verb is that?*

A. Such a Verb as is varied by divers Persons; as, I love, thou lovest, he loveth, we love, *&c.*

Q. *What is a Verb Impersonal?*

A. That which is not varied by more Persons, but

but only is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſign *it*; as, *decet*, it becometh.

Q. *How many kinds of Verbs Perſonals are there?*

A. Five; Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. *How do theſe differ one from another?*

A. Three ways: 1. In termination or ending. 2. In ſignification. 3. In declining or forming.

Q. *How do Verbs Perſonals differ in termination?*

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome few in *m*.

Q. *What Verbs end in* o?

A. A Verb Active, and a Verb Neuter.

Q. *What Verbs end in* or?

A. Paſſives, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. *What Verbs end in* m?

A. A few Neuters; as, *Sum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *poſſum*, with other compounds of them.

Q. *How ends a Verb Active?*

A. In *o*.

Q. *What doth it betoken or ſignifie?*

A. To do; as, I love, or do love.

Q. *What may a Verb Active be made?*

A. A Paſſive.

Q. *How?*

A. By putting to *r*; as *Amo*, I love, put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. *How ends a Paſſive?*

A. In *or*.

Q. *What doth it betoken?*

A. It betokeneth Paſſion, or ſuffering, or ſomething to be done; as *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. *May not a Verb Paſſive be made an Active?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How?*

A. By putting away *r*; as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. *How ends a Verb Neuter?*

A. In *o*, or *m*; as *Curro*, I run, *Sum*, I am.

Q. *Cannot*

Q. *Cannot a Verb Neuter take* r *to make it a Paſſive, as Actives do; as of* Curro, *by putting to* r, *to make* Curror?

A. No; there is no ſuch word as *Curror.*

Q. *How is a Verb Neuter Engliſhed?*

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active; as *Curro*, I run; ſometimes paſſively, or like a Paſſive; as *Ægroto*, I am ſick.

Q. *How ends a Verb Deponent?*

A. In *r*, like a Verb Paſſive.

Q. *How doth it ſignifie?*

A. Either like an Active; as *Loquor*, I do ſpeak, or like a Verb Neuter, ſignifying actively; as *Glorior*, I do boaſt.

Q. *How ends the Verb Common?*

A. In *r*, like a Paſſive.

Q. *How doth it ſignifie?*

A. Both Actively and *(a)* Paſſively; that is, both as a Verb Active, and as a Verb Paſſive; and therefore it is called a Verb Common; as *Oſculor*, I kiſs, or I am kiſſed.

* Q. *How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common doth ſignifie Actively or Paſſively?*

A. By the conſtruction; for if it be conſtrued as a Verb Active, it ſignifieth actively; as *Oſculor te*, I kiſs thee; but if it have the conſtruction of a Verb Paſſive, it ſignifieth paſſively; as *Oſculor à te*, I am kiſſed of thee.

Q. *Whether can a Verb Deponent, or a Verb Common loſe* r, *to be made Actives?*

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Oſculor*, *oſculo.*

Q. *But ſome Verbs are ſaid to be Tranſitive, others Intranſitive: How may I know which are Tranſitive, which Intranſitive?*

A. Thoſe are Tranſitive, whoſe action or doing paſſeth into another thing, and have not a perfect ſenſe in themſelves; as *Amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

* Q. *What*

a Few Verbs Commons are now in uſe, *videlicet*, ſignifying Paſſively, as well as Actively, except *Criminor*, *Fruſtror*, *Oſculor*, and ſome other, although many Participles of the Pretertenſe of Verbs Deponents may be found ſignifying Paſſively: as, *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *Comitatus*, &c.

*Q. *What is the way to know them?*

A. If I may fitly ask the queſtion *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to ſhew the meaning of it; as when you ſay, *amo*, I love; another may ask whom or what do you love, or elſe he underſtands not your meaning; and ſo the Action paſſeth into another thing.

Q. *Which are Intranſitives?*

A. Such as have an abſolute and perfect ſenſe in their own ſignification, without asking any queſtion; as, *Curro* I run, *Ægroto* I am ſick.

*Q. *Of all the five kinds of Perſonals, which are Tranſitive?*

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons, ſignifying actively; that is, when they are conſtrued like Actives.

Q. *Which are Intranſitives?*

A. Verbs Paſſives, [and Neuters for the moſt part] and alſo Commons ſignifying Paſſively, that is, being conſtrued as Paſſives.

Moods.

Q. *YOu ſaid a Verb was declined with Mood and Tenſe, what is a Mood?*

A. (a) The manner of ſpeech where[illegible]e ſignification of a Verb is uttered; as, in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

(a) Or a Mood is the manner of ſpeech uſed in ſignifying the doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

Q. *How many Moods are there?*

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

Q. *What is the Indicative?*

A. That which ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe; as, *amo* I love; or elſe asketh a queſtion, as, *amas tu*, doſt thou love.

Q. *What ſign hath the Indicative?*

A. None.

Q. *How*

Q. *How know you the Imperative?*

A. It biddeth, or commandeth; as, *ama*, love thou.

* Q. *What ſign hath the Imperative?*

A. It may have the ſign *Let*, except in the ſecond Perſon; where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. *How know you the Optative?*

A. It wiſheth, or deſireth.

Q. *What ſigns hath the Optative?*

A. Theſe ſigns; * would God, I pray God, or God grant. * Or, oh that.

Q. *What hath it joyned with it in Latine?*

A. An Adverb of wiſhing; as, *utinam amem*, God grant I love.

Q. *How know you the Potential Mood?*

A. It ſheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any thing.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. May, can, might, would, ſhould, ought, or could; as, *amem*, I may or can love.

Q. *How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, ſeeing that they have all one termination?*

A. Becauſe it hath neither Adverb nor Conjunction joyned with it.

Q. *How know you the Subjunctive Mood?*

A. It hath evermore ſome Conjunction joyned with it, or ſome Adverb having the nature of a Conjunction; as, *That, if, when, whereas*; as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. *Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?*

A. Becauſe it dependeth upon ſome other Verb in the ſame ſentence, either going before, or coming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miſer*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarem* I loved, depends of *eram* I was.

* Q. *Is there no difference in Latine between*

the

the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No, ſave in ſignification, and ſigns of the Moods.

Q. *What ſignifieth the Infinitive?*

A. To do, to ſuffer, or to be.

Q. *Whether hath it Number and Perſon, as other Moods have?*

A. No; it hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative caſe.

Q. *What is the common ſign to know it by?*

A. To: as, *Amare* to love.

Q. *When two Verbs come together without any Nominative caſe between them, what Mood muſt the later be?*

A. The Infinitive; as, *Cupio diſcere*, I deſire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. *WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?*

A. (*a*) Gerunds and Supines.

Q. *Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?*

A. Becauſe their ſignification is infinite, like to the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Perſon.

* Q. *How many* (b) *Gerunds are there?*

A. Three: the firſt ending in *di*, the ſecond in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. *What ſignification have they?*

A. Both Active and Paſſive: as, *Amandi*, of loving, or of being loved; *Amando* in loving, or in being loved; *Amandum* to love, or to be loved.

a All Verbs Perſonals which are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except only Paſſives; and ſuch as are excepted and noted to want their Supines, Impersonals have none. *b* Gerunds are named of *Girundo*, becauſe they ſignifie the manner of doing ſomething: Supines (as *Melancthon* thinks) of *Supinus*, becauſe they have no Caſe before them.

Q. (c) *How*

Q. (c) *How will you decline theſe?*
A. They are declined in the Verb.

c Some decline theſe, Gen. *Amandi*, Accuſat. *Amandum*, Ablat. *Amando*: But I take it better to decline them only as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. *How many Supines be there?*
A. Two; one ending in *um*, called the firſt Supine; the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. *Why is that in* um *called the firſt Supine?*
A. Becauſe it hath (*a*) for the moſt part, the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood of the Verb Active: as, *amatum* to love.

Q. *Why is that in* u *called the later Supine?*
A. Becauſe it hath, for the moſt part, the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive; as *amatu*, to be loved.

* It hath the ſignification of a Verb Paſſive, when it comes of a Verb ſignifying Paſſively, or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur* joyned with it.

Tenſes.

* Q. *What is a Tenſe?*
A. (*b*) The (*c*) difference of a Verb, according to the times paſt, preſent, to come.

Q. *How many Tenſes are there?*
A. (*d*) Five; the Preſent Tenſe, the Preter-

b The Tenſe ſignifieth the time wherein any perſon is ſaid to do or ſuffer any thing. *c* A Noun may ſignifie time, as a day, *&c.* but not the doing, ſuffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth. *d* There are properly but three Tenſes or times, the time paſt, preſent, to come. Our Book divides the Preter Tenſe, or time paſt, into three, *viz.* Preterimperfect Tenſe, not perfectly paſt, Preterperfect Tenſe, perfectly paſt, Preterpluperfect Tenſe, more than perfectly paſt.

Imperfect

imperfect Tenſe, the Preterperfect Tenſe, the Preterpluperfect Tenſe, and the Future Tenſe.

* Q. *How may theſe Tenſes be known aſunder?*

A. By the times which they ſpeak of, and by ſigns.

Q. *What time doth the Preſent Tenſe ſpeak of?*

A. Of the time that is now preſent; as, *amo* I love.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Do*, *doſt*, or *doth*, in the Active Voice; and *am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What ſpeaketh the Preterimperfect Tenſe of?*

A. Of the time that is not perfectly paſt, but as it were ſtill preſent; as, *amabam* I loved, or did love.

Q. *What ſigns may it be known by?*

A. By theſe; *did*, or *didſt*, in the Active voice; and *was*, *were*, *wert*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What time ſpeaks the Preterperfect Tenſe of?*

A. That which is perfectly paſt, though lately; as, *amavi*, I have loved.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Have*, *haſt*, or *hath*, in the Active; *have been*, *haſt been*, or *hath been*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What time ſpeaks the Preterpluperfect Tenſe of?*

A. Of that which is more than perfectly paſt, or paſt a long while ſince.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Had*, or *hadſt*, in the Active; *had been*, or *hadſt been*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What time ſpeaks the Future Tenſe of?*

A. Of the time to come.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Shall*, or *will*, or *may*, or *can hereafter*, in the Active; *ſhall be*, or *will be*, or *may be*, or *can be hereafter*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *Give me all the uſual ſigns of the Active together.*

A. (b) *Do*, *dost*, or *doth*; *did*, or *didst*; *have*, *hast*, or *hath*; *had*, or *hadst*; *shall*, or *will hereafter*.

b The principal signs of the Active are, *Do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *shall*, or *will*.

* Q. *Give me the usual signs of the Passive.*

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *have been*, *had been*, *shall*, or *will be*.

Persons.

* Q. *What is a Person in a Verb?*

A. Every several word, in every Mood and Tense; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. *Why are these called Persons?*

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun is understood in every one of them; as, *amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou lovest, is as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loveth, is as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. *How many Persons are there in Verbs?*

A. In Verbs Personals there are three in either Number, like as in the Pronoun.

* Q. *Hath every Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number?*

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs; except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person in the singular Number, and the Infinitive Mood hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. *What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nouns and Pronouns?*

A. The Persons in Nouns and Pronouns signifie who or what Person it is that doth or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie what it is that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. *Shew it by an example.*

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth; *Magister* is the Person of the Noun doing something; *Docet*, the Person of the Verb, signifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. *WHat is a Conjugation?*

A. (a) The varying of a Verb according to Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

Q. *How many Conjugations have Verbs?*

A. Four.

Q. *How may they be known aſunder?*

A. By their ſeveral Vowels, which are their marks to know them by.

Q. *What is the Vowel of the firſt Conjugation to know it by?*

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*; as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

Q. *What is the Vowel of the ſecond?*

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*; as, *docêre*, *docêris*.

Q. *What of the third?*

A. *E* ſhort before *re* and *ris*; as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. *What of the fourth?*

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*; as, *audîre*, *audîris*.

* Q. *Where muſt you find this* re *and* ris *which you ſpeak of, to know the Conjugations aſunder by?*

A. *Re* in the Infinitive Mood Active, which is the fourth word in declining the Verb in the Active voice; as, *amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*; and *ris*, in the ſecond perſon Paſſive, that is in the ſecond word in declining a Verb Paſſive; as, *amor*, *amaris*.

(a) A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in every Perſon in each Mood and Tenſe.

* *Do*, and certain Compounds of it are excepted: as *Circumdo*, *peſſumdo*, *ſecundo*, which make *a* ſhort: as, *damus*, *circumdamus*, as it is in the Latine *Proſodia*.

Of Declining and Conjugating Verbs.

Q. *THat you may be skilful in all Verbs, (which with the knowledge of the Nouns, is accounted the moſt ſpeedy help to attain the Latine Tongue) what muſt you do?*

A. I

A. I muſt learn to be very perfect in (*a*) declining and conjugating any Verb.

Q. *How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?*

A. Four; according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. *In how many voices are theſe examples* (b) *formed?*

A. In two; Active, and Paſſive. All Verbs in *o* are formed like *Amo, Doceo, Lego,* or *Audio.* All Verbs in *or,* like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior.*

* Q. *Are Deponents and Commons declined like Paſſives?*

A. Yes; ſaving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, becauſe they want Actives; and they have Participles, as they are ſet down in the Parti. after.

* Q. *What is the chief benefit of the perfect readineſs in declining and conjugating?*

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to give either the Engliſh to the Latine, or Latine to the Engliſh of any Verb, in each Mood, Tenſe, and Perſon; and thereby to be able to proceed moſt ſpeedily in conſtruing, parſing, and making Latine.

* Q. *How will you do that?*

A. By being perfect in all the Perſons, eſpecially the firſt Perſon, through each Mood and Tenſe, to be able to give both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh in them; and after to run the terminations of every Tenſe and Perſon in my mind, together with the ſigns of every Perſon in Engliſh.

a Declining a Verb, is the rehearſing of the firſt and ſecond Perſon of the Preſent Tenſe, with the firſt Perſon of the Preterperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood, the Preſent Tenſe of the Infinitive Mood: The Gerunds, and Supines, and Participles, belonging to that Verb and voice. *b* Forming or conjugating a Verb, is the breaking or varying the firſt word of the Verb into ſundry other words coming of it by Perſons, Tenſes, Moods.

Q. *But how will you do in the Imperative Mood, which hath no first Person singular?*

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperative wants the first Person.

Q. *Shew me an example of conjugating so, and first of giving the Latine before.*

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Imper. second Person, *ama, amato,* love thou: or the Imperative wants the first Person.

Optat. *Utinam amem,* God grant I love, *&c.*

Q. *Give me the English first.*

A. I love *amo,* I loved or did love *amabam,* &c. as in declining Nouns.

Q. *But let me hear how you run the terminations in your mind or speech?*

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam; bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Q. *Which are those English signs which you must run in your mind with these terminations?*

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. *Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this means give any Person of the same, by remembring or running in your mind the terminations and signs together.*

A. Yes.

Q. *How say you, I loved or did love?*

A. *Amabam.*

Q. *They loved or did love?*

A. *Amabant.*

Q. *If you be asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you do to find it?*

A. Call to mind but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my mind until I come to it.

Q. *How, for example?*

A. If

A. If I be asked, how I ſay, We had taught, I ſtraight remember, I had taught, *docueram*; and ſo running in my mind *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant:* and withal, I, thou, he, we, ye, they; I find *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. *Give me the firſt Perſons of thoſe Tenſes, which come one of another, and firſt which come of the Preſent Tenſe.*

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperative ſecond Perſon, *Ama, amato.*

* Q. *Give me thoſe which come of the Preter-perf. Tenſe.*

A. *Amavi, amaveram; amaverim, amavero; amaviſſem, amaviſſe.*

Q. *Rehearſe the firſt Perſons together as they ſtand in the Book.*

A. Amo, abam, avi, averam, abo. Imper. ſecond Perſon, *Ama, amato: Amem, arem, averim, aviſſem, avero: amare, amaviſſe.*

Q. *Rehearſe them Actively and Paſſively together, as they ſtand in order.*

A. *Amo, amor, amabam, amabar, amavi, amatus ſum vel fui, amaveram, amatus eram vel fueram, amabo, amabor.*

Imper. ſecond Perſon, *ama, amato, amare, amator.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunct. *Amem, amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim, amatus ſim vel fuerim, amaviſſem, amatus eſſem vel fuiſſem, amavero, amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive: *Amare, amari, amaviſſe, amatum eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* *Amaturum eſſe, amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe.*

Amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* Q. *Give the terminations of the firſt Perſons of the Active voice alone.*

* *Illo pollicito ſeſe facturum omnia, eſt quod ſperemus Deum bonis benefacturum.*

Make theſe terminations exceeding perfect, all the reſt will be ſoon gotten, and eaſily kept, by oft repeating theſe over thus.

A. O, *bam*, *i*, *ram*, *bo* or *am*, *em* or *am*, *rem*, *rim*, *ſem*, *ro*.

Q. *Give the ſigns of the Tenſes anſwering.*

A. Do, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall* or *will*, *may* or *can hereafter*: as before.

Q. *Give the terminations of the Active and Paſſive together.*

A. O, *or*; *bam*, *bar*; *i*, *ſum vel fui*; *ram*, *eram vel fueram*; { *bo*, *bor*; *am*, *ar*;

Em, *er*, *Am*, *ar*, { *rem*, *rer*, *ſim vel fuerim*; *ſem*, *eſſem vel fuiſſem*; *ro*, *ero vel fuero*.

Infinitive, *e*, *i*; *ſe*, *eſſe vel fuiſſe*.

* Q. *Is there yet no further help for knowing the ſeveral Perſons?*

A. Yes; the firſt Perſons active end in *o*, *am*, *em*, *im*, or *i*; the ſecond in *as*, *es*, *is*, or *ſti*; the third in *t*.

Q. *How end the firſt Perſons Paſſive?*

A. The firſt Perſons end commonly in *or*, *ar*, *er*: the ſecond in *aris*, *eris*, *iris*; the third in *tur*; the firſt Plural in *mur*, the ſecond in *mini*, the third in *ntur*.

In the Preterperfect Tenſes, Preterpluperfect, and Future Tenſes Paſſive, the terminations are the ſame with the Tenſes in *Sum*, *es*, *fui*, of which they are borrowed, except the Future Tenſe of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. *Which do you account the ſpeedieſt way of all to get and keep theſe Verbs?*

A. This oft repetition of theſe terminations in Latine, and of the Engliſh ſigns of the Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons; and alſo much examination of the Active and Paſſive together; as, asking, I love, *amo*; I am loved, *amor*; he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*; they love, *amant*; they are loved, *amantur*, &c.

Of *Sum*, and other Verbs out of Rule.

Q. *WHat Rules have you for Verbs ending in* m?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular, that is, without Rule.

Q. *Are none of them declined in your Book?*

A. Yes; *Sum*, and *Possum*.

Q. *How are others in* m *declined?*

A. They, with more other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, (*a*) are set down in the Latine Grammer by themselves, except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*, which do follow after.

(a) *Sed nunc ut totum.*

Q. *Is not a perfect readiness in the Verb* Sum, *as necessary as in any other of the Verbs?*

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. *Why?*

A. Because it serveth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetual use.

Q. *How will you come to be perfect in the Verb* Sum?

A. By the same means; as in *amo*, *doceo*, *&c.* and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of Rule; chiefly, in being perfect in giving all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. *Have you not some special observations concerning these two Verbs,* eo *and* queo?

A. Yes.

Q. *Wherein do they differ from other Verbs?*

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds?

(b) *Audiebant*, *venibant*, *scibant*, *savibant*, and the like, are by the figure *Syncope*.

Q. *How do they make their Preterimperfect Tense?*

A. (*b*) *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

Q. *How do they make their Future Tense?*

A. ~~Ibo~~ and *quibo*; not *iam.*

Q. *How do they make their Gerunds?*

A. (c) *Eundi*, *eundo*, *eundum*; not *endi*: ſo *queundi*, *queundo*, *queundum*, though we ſay *ambiendi.*

(c) So they make the oblique caſes of the Participle of the Preſent Tenſe: as, of *Iens*, the Gen. is *euntis*, ſo *eunti*, &c.

Q. *How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenſes?*

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. *What Tenſes are formed of the Preterpluperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood?*

A. All other Preterperfect Tenſes, Preterpluperfect Tenſes, and Future Tenſes, except the Future Tenſe of the Indicative Mood.

Q. *How are theſe formed of the Preterperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood?*

A. Thoſe which end in *ram*, *rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* ſhort; and then putting to *ram*, *rim*, or *ro*: as of *amavi*, are made *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero.* Thoſe which end in *ſem*, or *ſe*, be formed of it, only by putting to *ſ* and *ſem*, or *ſe*; as of *amavi*, *amaviſſem*, *amaviſſe.*

Imperſonals.

Q. HOw *are Imperſonals declined?*

A. They are not declined as Verbs Perſonals, but only formed in the third Perſon ſingular, through all Moods and Tenſes, as, *Delectat*, *delectabat*, &c. *ſtudetur*, *ſtudebatur*, *ſtuditum eſt vel fuit*, &c.

Q. *What ſigns have they to know them by?*

A. They have commonly before their Engliſh this ſign *or*, and ſometimes *there.*

Of a Participle.

Q. *WHat is your fourth part of ſpeech which is declined?*

A. A Participle.

Q. *What is a Participle?*

A. A part of ſpeech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, *&c.*

Q. *Of what is the Participle derived?*

A. Of a Verb from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. *Why is it called a Participle?*

A. Of taking part; becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelf, but what it takes from others.

Q. *What parts of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?*

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both Noun and Verb together.

Q. *What doth it take of a Noun only or ſeverally?*

A. Gender, Caſe, and Declenſion.

Q. *What of a Verb alone?*

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. *What doth it take of both of them together?*

A. Number and Figure.

Q. *How is a Participle declined?*

A. With Number, Caſe, and Gender, as a Noun Adject.

Q. (*b*) *How many kinds of Participles are there?*

A. Four: one of the Preſent Tenſe, another of the Pretertenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. *How can you know the kinds of Participles?*

A. Partly by their endings; partly by their ſignification.

Q. *How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent Tenſe?*

A. In *ans*, or *ens*; as, *amans*, *docens*.

b There are two of the Active voice: as, the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſſive; that is, the Participle of the Preter tenſe and Fut. in *dus*.

Q. *How*

Q. *How ends it in* Engliſh?

A. In *ing*; as, *loving*.

Q. *Is every word ending in* ing, *a Participle of the Preſent Tenſe?*

A. No, unleſs the Latine end alſo in *ans*, or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. *What time doth it ſignifie?*

A. The time preſent.

Q. *What is the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe formed of?*

A. Of the (c) Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicat. Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into *ns*; as of *Amabam*, *bam* turned into *ns*, is made *amans*: ſo of *Auxiliabor Auxilians*.

c For forming Participles of Verbs, wanting the Preterimperfect tenſe, we muſt feign Preterimperfect tenſes: as, *inquiêbam inquiens*.

Q. *What doth a Participle of the Future in* rus *ſignifie or betoken?*

A. To do: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice; as, *amaturus* to love, or about to love.

Q. *What time doth it ſignifie?*

A. The time to come.

Q. *How endeth it in Latine?*

A. In *rus*; as, *amaturus*.

Q. *What is it formed of?*

A. (d) Of the latter Supine, by putting to *rus*; as, of *doctu docturus*.

d Theſe Participles, *Futurus*, *oſturus*, *pariturus*, *naſciturus*, *noſciturus*, *morituruus*, *orituruus*, are formed irregularly. *Stock.*

Q. *How ends the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preterтenſe?*

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*, as, loved, taught, ſlain.

Q. *How ends it in Latine?*

A. In *tus*, *ſus*, *xus*; as, *amatus* loved, *viſus* ſeen, *nexus* knit.

Q. *Do all of them end either in* tus, ſus, *or* xus, *in Latine?*

A. Yea, all; except *mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. *What time doth a Participle of the Preterтenſe ſignifie?*

A. The

A. The time paſt.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*; as, of *lectu*, *lectus*.

Q. What ſignifieth a Participle of the Future in dus?

A. To ſuffer: like the Infinitive Mood of the Paſſive voice; as *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. caſe of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*; as, of *amantis*, turn *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *amandus*.

Q. But hath it not ſometimes the ſignification of the Active voice; and of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. Yes; as, *Legendus* reading. As in this ſentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*; In reading old Authors thou doeſt profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in dus, *when it ſignifieth Actively?*

A. No, it is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kind of Verb all the four Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbs Actives, and (a) *Neuters which have the Supines?*

A. Two; one of the Preſent Tenſe, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if theſe want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe it is derived of the latter Supine; as of *Diſco*, is only *diſcens*, without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

(a) *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus*, *excurſus percurſus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Paſſive voice: ſo *regnatus*, *triumphatus*, *vigilatus* and *vigilandus*, are abuſively.

Q. What

Q. *What Participles have Verbs Paſſives, whoſe Actives have the Supines?*

A. Two; a Participle of the Preter Tenſe, and of the Future in *dus*; as, of *amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. *But what if the Actives want the Supines?*

A. They want the Participle of the Preter Tenſe.

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe the Participle of the Preter Tenſe ſhould be formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting; as of *timeor*, is only *timendus*.

Q. *What Participles hath a Verb Deponent?*

A. Three; one of the Preſent Tenſe, another of the Preter Tenſe, and one of the Future in *rus*; as, of *auxilior*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. *Can it never have a Participle of the Future in* dus?

A. Yes, if it govern an Accuſative caſe, as being a Verb Tranſitive; as, *Loquor verbum*, *Loquor* may form *loquendus*.

Q. *How many Participles hath a Verb Common?*

A. All the four Participles; as, of *largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. *How are the Participles of the Preſent Tenſe declined?*

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles; as, Nom. *hic, hæc & hoc amans*, like *Fœlix*.

Q. *How are Participles of other Tenſes declined?*

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings; as Nom. *Amatus, ta, tum*; like *bonus, a, um*: ſo all the reſt.

Of

Of an Adverb.

* Q. *WHich is your fifth part of ſpeech; and the firſt of thoſe which are undeclined?*

A. An Adverb.

Q. *What is an Adverb?*

A. A part of ſpeech joyned to Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Q. *Why is it called an Adverb?*

A. Becauſe it is uſually joyned to Verbs.

Q. *May it not be joyned unto other parts of ſpeech alſo?*

A. Yes; to ſuch words as are in place of Verbs, and ſome others: as ſometimes to Nouns, ſometimes to Adverbs.

Q. *Wherefore is an Adverb joyned to the Verbs?*

A. To declare their ſignification; that is, to make their ſignification more plain and full.

Q. *How?*

A. By ſome circumſtance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the ſeveral kinds of Adverbs; as, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order, and the like hereunto.

Q. *Rehearſe the ſorts of your Adverbs?*

A. (a) Adverbs are of time, place, number, order, and ſo as they ſtand in the Book.

Q. *Give me your Adverbs, Engliſhing them in order.*

A. Adverbs of Time; as, *Hodiè* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yeſterday, *perindè* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time paſt, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* ſometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place; as, *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *iſtic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Of

a Theſe Adverbs ſee more at large in Mr. *Leeche's*, in his third part of his Grammar Queſtions, and ſo likewiſe of Conjunctions: or in the Latine Rules.

Of Number; as *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Of Order; as *inde* from thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denique* to conclude, *poſtremo* laſt of all.

Of Asking or Doubting; as *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorſum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling; as *Heus* ho, *O* ho, *ehodum* ho Sirrah.

Of Affirming; as *Certè* ſurely, *næ* verily, *profectò* truly, *ſanè* truly, or doubtleſs, * *ſcilicet* doubtleſs, or truly, *licèt* although, *eſtò* be it ſo.

Of Denying; as *Non* not, *haud* not, *minime* no, or in no wiſe, *neutiquam* not, or in no wiſe, *nequaquam* no, or in no wiſe.

Of Swearing; as *Pol* in good ſooth, *ædipol* in good-ſooth, *hercle* truly, *medius fidius* in faith, or in truth.

Of Exhorting; as *Eja* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Of Flattering; as * *Sodes* if thou dareſt, or on good fellowſhip, *amabo* of all love.

Of Forbidding; as *Ne* no, not.

Of Wiſhing; as *Utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *ſi* O that, *O ſi* O that, *O ſi* oh if, oh that.

Of gathering together; as *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not only, *non ſolum* not only.

Of Parting; as *Seorſim* aſunder, or one from another, *ſigillatim* every one aſunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.

Of Chooſing; as *Potius* rather, *immo* yea, rather.

Of a thing not finiſhed; as *Pene* almoſt, *fere* almoſt, *prope* nigh, or near, or almoſt, *vix* ſcarcely, *modo non* almoſt.

Of Shewing; as *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Scilicet, quaſi *ſcire licet*. *Pol* by *Pollux*, *Ædipol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Medius fidius* as *Fidius* the Son of *Jupiter*, and God of faithfulneſs, love me like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* ſhall help me.

* *Sodes* quaſi, *ſi audes*.

Of

Of Doubting; as *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortaſſis* it may be, *fortaſſe* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance; as *Forte* by chance, *fortuite* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeneſs; as *Sic* ſo, *ſicut* like as, *quaſi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality; as *Bene* well, *male* evilly, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity; as *Multum* much, *parvum* little, *minimum* the leaſt of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the moſt of all, or very much.

Of Compariſon; as *Tam* ſo, or as well, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* leſs, *maxime* eſpecially.

Q. *Are not ſome Adverbs compared?*

A. Yes, certain are: as *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctiſſime* moſt learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortiſſime* moſt valiantly; *Prope* near, *propius* nearer, *proxime* the neareſt of all.

* Q. *Do theſe form their Comparative and Superlative degree of their Poſitive, as Adjectives do?*

A. No, they have no Comparative nor Superlative degree of themſelves, neither do form any Compariſon properly.

* Q. *How then have they theſe degrees?*

A. They do borrow them of the Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. *How doth the Comparative degree of Verbs end?*

A. Their Comparative ends in *us*, like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. *How end their Superlatives?*

A. They end for moſt part in *e*, like the Maſculine Gender of the Vocative caſe of their Adjective of the Superlative degree, of which they ſeemed

* Adverbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, is *bene*, *melius*, *optimè*.

seemed to be formed; as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissime*.

Q. (*b*) *Do not some Superlatives end in* um?

A. Yes; some few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender of the Vocative case whereof they come; as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. *Are not Prepositions sometimes made Adverbs?*

A. Yes; when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. *How may we know Adverbs?*

A. Easily; many of them are set down in the Accidence: the rest may be known, partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. *How by their English?*

A. Most of them, besides these in the book, are Adverbs of Quality, and do commonly end in *ly* in English; as, wisely, learnedly.

* Q. *How by their Latine?*

A. They end commonly in *e*, or *us*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to distinguish them from Nouns; as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè*: or else they end in *er*; as, *Prudenter* wisely.

* Q. *How by their English and Latine together?*

A. Thus; as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly; *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. *Have you not some Adverbs ending in* o, *like Ablative cases?*

A. Yes; as, *Tantò* by so much, and some also in *im*; as, *furtim* thievishly, coming of the Verb *furor*. But these have their Accents to know them by, like those in *um*, and the rest.

b Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *recens* pro *recenter*, *torvum* for *torvè*. This is when they are taken Adverbially, signifying as Adverbs.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. *WHich is your second part of speech undeclined?*

A. A Conjunction.

Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. A part of speech that joyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. *What is the use of Conjunctions?*

A. To joyn words and sentences.

Q. *How many kind of Conjunctions have you?*

A. (*a*) Twelve, Copulatives, Disjunctives, Discretives, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adversatives, Redditives, Elective, Diminutives.

Q. *Give me your Conjunct. Latine and English together.*

A. (*b*) Copulatives: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atq;* and, *nec* neither, *neq;* neither.

(*c*) Disjunctives: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *seu* either, *sive* either.

(*d*) Discretives: as *Sed* but, *quidem* but, truly, *autem* but, *vero* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

(*e*) Causals; as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

(*f*) Conditionals; as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

(*a*) These kind of Conjunctions have their names according to the reasons following.

(*b*) Copulat. because they serve usually to couple parts of sentences absolutely.

(*c*) Disjunct. by which parts of sentences are so severed, as if one only could be true.

(*d*) Discretives by which the parts are lightly severed. (*e*) Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before. (*f*) Conditionals, by which the part following is knit upon condition of that going before.

(*g*) Exceptives; as, *Ni* except, *niſi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwiſe, *præterquam* except that.

(*h*) Interrogatives; as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *necne* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not ſo.

(*i*) Illatives; as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaq;* therefore, *proin* therefore.

(*k*) Adverſatives; as, *Etſi* although, *quamquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *eſto* be it ſo.

(*l*) Redditives to the ſame; as, *Tamen* notwithſtanding, *attamen* yet notwithſtanding.

Electives; as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminitives; as, *Saltem* at leaſt, *vel* yea, or at the leaſtwiſe.

g Exceptives do except againſt ſomething going before, or from ſomething following.
h Interrogatives ask a queſtion.
i Illatives bring in ſome concluſion, or ſhew ſomething.
k Adverſatives ſhew ſome diverſity of things.
l Redditives anſwer to the Adverſatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, ſee the Latine Rules, or Maſter *Leeche*'s Queſtions.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. *WHich is your third part of ſpeech undeclined?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. *What is a Prepoſition?*

A. A part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts of ſpeech, either in appoſition, or in compoſition.

Q. *Why do you ſay, Moſt commonly ſet before other parts?*

A. Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their caſes; the reſt alſo may be ſet after ſometime.

Q. *What mean you by Appoſition, when you ſay,*

ſay, *a Prepoſition is ſet before in Appoſition?*

A. When a Prepoſition is only ſet before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remains a perfect word of it ſelf; as, *ad patrem.*

Q. *What mean you by Compoſition, when you ſay, a Prepoſition is ſet before in Compoſition?*

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is ſet before; as, *indoctus* unlearned.

Q. *To what uſes do Prepoſitions ſerve ſpecially?*

A. To govern Caſes, or to ſerve to Caſes, as our Book hath it; and to make compound words.

* Q. *What Caſes do they ſerve to?*

A. Some to an Accuſative, ſome to an Ablative, ſome both to an Accuſative, and an Ablative.

Q. *How many Prepoſitions ſerve to the* (a) *Accuſative Caſe?*

A. Two and thirty; namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, *&c.*

Q. *How many ſerve to the Ablative Caſe?*

A. Theſe fifteen, (*b*) *A, ab, abs*, from or fro, *&c.*

Q. *How many ſerve to both Caſes?*

A. Only theſe four; *In*, (c) *ſub, ſuper*, and *ſubter.*

a *Proeuis* ſometimes a Prepoſition, and joyned both to the Accuſative and to the Ablative caſes. *Cooper.*

b *Potat præ ſibi*, h. e. *præpotat ſibi*, or *præ*, h. e. *præſidium, ſive commeatum ſibi*, Lam. in Plaut. *Venio adverſum tempori*, h. e. *adverſum Menecimum tempori*, h. e. *opportune*, *Stockwood.*

c The Engliſhes of our Prepoſitions are very defective, and would be carefully ſupplied.

Q. *What Prepoſitions are ſet after their Caſes?*

A. Theſe three; *Verſus, penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily ſet after: alſo *cum* and *uſque*, ſometimes; as *mecum*, and *Occidentem uſque.*

* Q. *May not the reſt of the Prepoſitions be ſo ſet after their Caſes alſo?*

A. Yes, by the Figure *Anaſtrophe*; as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. *Can no Prepoſition ſerve to a Genitive caſe?*

A. Yes; *Tenus.*

Q. *When is that?*

A. When the casual word joyned with *Tenus* is the Plural number, then it must be put in the Genitive case, and be set before *tenus*; as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears: *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

Q. *If Prepositions be set alone without any case: whether are they then Prepositions?*

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbs: and so if they do form their Degrees of Comparison.

Q. *May those four which serve to both cases, have either an Accusative case, or an Ablative, as we will?*

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may use at our pleasure.

* Q. *How know you then, when to joyn them to the Accusative case, when to the Ablative?*

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions serving to the Accusative case, they will commonly have an Accusative case: so for Prepositions serving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. *When doth* in *serve to the Accusative case?*

A. When it hath the sign *into* joyned with the English: as, *in urbem* into the City. Or when it is put for *erga* towards, *contra* against, or *ad* unto. Otherwise, it serves to an Ablative.

* Q. *When doth* sub *govern an Accusative?*

A. When it is put for *ad*, *per*, or *ante*: that is, when it signifieth unto, by, about, or before. Otherwise it governs an Ablative.

* Q. *When doth* super *govern an Accusative?*

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will have an Ablative.

* Q. *Have you no more Prepositions but these?*

A. Yes: (*b*) these six; *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. *Do these serve to any cases?*

A. No: They serve only to make Compound words;

(*b*) These have commonly these significations, or the like: which by use in reading, may easily be observed: *Am* about, *di* from, and *dis* a sunder, *re* back, or again, *se* a sunder, *con* together: *se*, quasi *seorsim*; *con*, quasi *cum*.

words; ſo that they are never found alone, but only in Compoſition; compounded with other words.

Q. *Are not Prepoſitions compared?*

A. No: except ſome of them, when they are changed into Adverbs; as, *Prope, Propius, Proxime.*

Of an Interjection.

Q. *WHat is your laſt part of ſpeech?*

A. An Interjection.

Q. *What is an Interjection?*

A. A part of ſpeech, which ſignifieth ſome ſudden affection, or paſſion of the mind, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. *How many kinds of Interjections have you?*

A. So many as there are ſudden paſſions or motions of the mind:] as, of Mirth, Sorrow, Dread, and the like: as they are in my book.

Q. *Give me the Engliſh of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions?*

A. They are imperfect voyces: and ſo have no proper Engliſh words: yet we may Engliſh them thus, after our cuſtome of ſpeech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-day.

Sorrow: as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah, alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Marvelling: as, *papæ* O marvellous or ſtrange.

Diſdaining: as, *Hem* oh, or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Prayſing: as, *Euge* O well done.

Scorning: as, *Hui* ho, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem!* Oh the faith of gods and men!

Curſing: as, *Væ* wo, *malum* in a miſchief.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*, ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, ioh* ho ſirrah.

Silence; as, *Au*, auh.

Q. *But are all Interjections such imperfect voices?*

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections; as, *Evax*, *vah*, &c.

* Q. *What say you then of* Malum, *signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voice?*

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun; and is only then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to express such a sudden passion.

* Q. *May not other perfect words also be made Interjections?*

A. Yes, any part of speech may; but specially Nouns and Verbs, whensoever they are used to express these sudden motions of the mind; as *Infandum*, a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections, and undeclined.

Q. *May one word be of many parts of speech?*

A. Yes, being taken in a divers signification; or in a divers respect and consideration.

* Q. *How for example?*

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time: *Cum* seeing, that is a Conjunction casual: *Cum* with, a Prepositon; and *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it self, is a Noun Substantive, and undeclined.

* Q. *It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantive.*

A. (*a*) Yes; when it is taken for the word it self; or, as for a word of Art] as, *Habeo*, this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantive; as, *Bonum mane*, good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariabile*.

(*a*) Such words are Substantives not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially or materially, as some Grammarians do speak.

The

The Concord of the Latine Speech.

Q. WE have done with the Introduction of the eight parts of Speech, or the handling of the eight parts ſeverally, which is the firſt part of your Accidence; now we are to come to the Rules of Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech, called the Engliſh Rules.

Q. *What mean you by Conſtruction?*

A. (b) (c) The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in ſpeech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of ſpeech together in ſpeaking according to the natural manner, or according to the reaſon and rule of Grammar.

b That conſtruction is to be accounted lawful, which the moſt approved of the Ancient Writers have uſed both in writing and ſpeaking.

c Conſtruction is either ſimple and plain, or figurative. Simple is that which follows the right and plain manner of ſpeaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as *Magna pars vulnerata.* Figurative, which differs from the ſame plain manner; as, *Magna pars vulnerati.*

Q. *How many things are to be conſidered for the right joyning of words in Conſtruction?*

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words. 2. The governing of words.

Q. *What mean you by Concords?*

A. The agreement of words together, in ſome ſpecial accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Perſon, Caſe, or Gen.

* Q. *How many Concords have you?*

A. Three; the firſt between the Nom. caſe and the Verb.

The ſecond between the Subſtantive and the Adjective.

The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. *Why muſt theſe ſix agree ſo together?*

A. Because three of these are weak and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden up by three stronger.

* Q. *Which are those three weak ones?*

A. The three latter: that is, the Verb, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. *What must the Verb have to agree with?*

A. His Nominative case.

Q. *What the Adjective?*

A. His Substantive.

Q. *What must the Relative have?*

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. *WHat is then your first Concord between?*

A. Between the Nom. case and the Verb.

Q. *When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you do first?*

A. Look out the Principal Verb.

Q. *What if you have more Verbs than one in a sentence, which of them is the Principal Verb?*

A. The first of them.

Q. *Are there no exceptions?*

A. Yes, three; 1. If the Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the Principal Verb. 2. If it have before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which.* 3. If it have before it a Conjunction: as *ut* that, *cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

Q. *Why can none of these be the principal Verb?*

A. Because all these do ever in a sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in natural and due order of speech.

* Q. *Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine.*

A. Yes,

A. Yes, the very ſame: I muſt likewiſe firſt ſeek out the Principal Verb and mark it carefully.

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe that will point out the right Nominative caſe, which is that which agreeth with it both in number and Perſon, and alſo in reaſon; and ſo it doth very much direct the conſtruing of all the ſentence.

Q. *When you have found out the Principal Verb, what muſt you do then?*

A. Seek out his Nominative caſe.

Q. *How?*

A. By putting the Engliſh, *who* or *what*, with the Engliſh of the Verb; and then the word in the ſame ſentence, which anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Nominative caſe unto the Verb.

Q. *Give me an example how.*

A. Venit ne Rex? Doth the King come? if you ask here Who cometh! the anſwer is, the King. So the word *King* is the Nominative caſe to the Verb.

Q. *Muſt we always thus ſeek out the Nominative caſe?*

A. Yes, in Verbs perſonals: except the Verb be an Impersonal, which will have no Nominative caſe.

Q. *Where muſt your Nominative caſe be ſet in making or conſtruing Latige?*

A. Before the Verb.

Q. *Are there no exceptions?*

A. Yes, three: Firſt, when a queſtion is asked. Secondly, when the Verb is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this ſign *it*, or *there*, cometh before the Engliſh of the Verb.

Q. *Where muſt the Nominative caſe be placed, if any of theſe happen?*

A. Moſt uſually after the Verb, or after the ſign of the Verb: as *Amas tu?* Loveſt thou, or doſt thou love?

Q. *What*

Q. *What Case must your casual word be, which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the question,* whom, *or* what, *made by the Verb?*

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. *Why do you say commonly? Is there any exception?*

A. Yes: If the Verb do properly govern another Case after him to be construed withal: for then it must be such a Case as the Verb governs properly.

Q. *Give me an example?*

A. *Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Here *placere* the Verb governs properly *Magistro*, a Dative case; and *utere* governs *diligentia*, an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. *What doth a Verb Personal agree with?*

A. With his *(a)* Nominative case.

Q. *In how many things?*

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verb be.

Q. *Give me an example.*

A. *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Q. *In which words lieth the special example and force of the Rule, to apply them to the Rule?*

A. *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

a Note, that the Nominat. cases of the first and second Persons: as, *Ego, tu, nos,* & *vos*, are seldom expressed, but only understood, unless it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some Persons from all others: as, *vos damnastis*, you condemned, and none other, or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es Patronus*, you are my Patron, *i.e.* you especially, and above all others. (So also in Verbs, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are commonly understood: as, *Fertur*, hoc est *ille fertur*, he is reported, unless *fertur* be rather used impersonally. So *ferunt*, hoc est, *homines ferunt*, men say. Thus it is likewise in Verbs, whose action belongs to God, or Nature: as, *pluit* it raineth, *fulminat* it thunders; that is, God or Nature rains or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbs, which, as these, are said to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man, or of any Earthly Creature: as, *lucet*, it is day, *Advesperascit*, it draweth towards evening.

Q. *How are these to be applied?*

A. Thus, *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number, and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number, and third Person; and *negligitis* is the Plural Number, and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the Plural Number, and second Person.

Q. *Must the Verb be always the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?*

A. No; for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. *Which is the first exception?*

A. Many Nominative cases singular having a Conjunction Copulative, *&c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. When there are more Nominative cases coming together, with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them; though all the Nominative cases be of the singular Number, yet the Verb is usually of the plural Number.

Q. *What if the Nominative cases be of* * *divers Persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?*

A. No; it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. *Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?*

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. *Which is your second exception?*

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person.

Q. *What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?*

A. It

* *Is* and *ii* may be of all persons as well as *Idem*, by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or nos, *Tu* or *vos*, understood: as *Agimus ii, ii poteramus esse pares, &c.* for *Nos ii agimus, &c.*

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case which goeth before the Verb, or with that which cometh after the Verb: so that both the Nominative cases be of one Person.

Q. *Which is the third exception?*

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, *&c.*

Q. *What mean you by that Rule?*

A. That not only a casual word is the Nominative case to the Verb, but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verb.

* Q. *What mean you by a Casual word?*

A. Such a word as may be declined with Cases.

Q. *How can an Infinitive Mood, or an whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verb? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verb, but only a Noun Substantive?*

A. Yes; a Noun Substantive; or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun Substantive, as these are.

Q. *How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?*

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined; as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*; so, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariabile.*

Q. *May not a Relative be the Nominative case to the Verb?*

A. Yes; but that is only by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. *And may not an Adjective also be the Nominative case to the Verb?*

A. Yes; but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive standing for a Substantive.

* Q. *What Number and Person must the Verb be*

when

when a whole ſentence, or a piece of a ſentence, is the Nominative caſe to the Verb?

A. If the Verb be referred, or have reſpect but to one thing, it ſhall be the ſingular Number, and third Perſon; but if to more, it is uſually the Plural Number, and third Perſon.

* Q. *What if it be a Noun of a Multitude of the ſingular Number, I mean, a Noun ſignifying more than one?*

A. It may ſometimes have a Verb of the Plural Number.

Q. *How many things then may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb?*

A. Six: Firſt, a Caſual word, which is either a Subſtantive, or a Relative; or an Adjective ſtanding for a Subſtantive. Secondly, a whole reaſon or ſentence. Thirdly, a clauſe or piece of a ſentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fifthly, an Adverb with a Genitive caſe. Laſtly, any one word or more put for themſelves, or whatſoever is put inſtead of the Nominative caſe.

Q. *What if your Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, muſt it have a Nominative caſe before it?*

A. No; it muſt have an Accuſative caſe before it, inſtead of a Nominative caſe?

The ſecond Concord.

Q. *WHat is your ſecond Concord between?*

A. Between the Subſtant. and the Adject.

Q. *When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Subſtantive?*

A. As I found out the Nominative caſe; that is, by putting the Engliſh *who* or *what* to the Engliſh of the Adjective, and the word or words anſwering to the queſtion, ſhall be the Subſtantive to it?

Q. *In*

Q. *In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?*

A. In three; Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. *Why doth your Book say, The Adjective whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?*

A. Because all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature, except *Ego, tu, sui,* and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives, as well as the Noun Adjectives do.

Q. *Is your Adjective always the same Case, Gender and Number that the Substantive is?*

A. No, not always; for there are three such exceptions, as in the first Concord, though my Book name but one.

Q. *What is the first exception?*

A. Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plural; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. *Which is the Substant. of the most worthy Gender?*

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Substant. of the Feminine; and the Substantive of the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Q. *Is this always true?*

A. Yea; except in things without life, I mean, such as are not apt to have life, as we shall see hereafter.

Q. *What Gender is more worthy in these?*

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively; as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.*

* Q. *Which is the second exception?*

A. When an Adjective comes between two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. *Which*

* Q. *Which is the third exception?*

A. That the Substantive is not always a casual word, but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverb with a Genit. case, or any word put for it self, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* *Nunquam aequè ac modò Paupertas mihi visum est onus & miserum & grave.* Ter. *paupertas visum est onus.*

* Q. *Why so?*

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verb, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. *What Case, Gender, and Number, shall the Adjective be, when any of these are his Substantives?*

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive is accounted to be.

* Q. *What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?*

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

Q. *What if it have respect to more things than one?*

A. It must be the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number.

The third Concord.

Q. *WHat is the third Concord between?*

A. Between the Antecedent and the (a) Relat.

Q. (b) *When you have a Relative, what must you do to find out the Antecedent?*

a By Relative in this place we usually mean *qui, qua, quod,* with the cases and words coming of it. b We may also note, that these Relatives set down in the Pronoun: as, *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, qui,* are called Relatives of substance, because they have relation to a substance. Others are called Relatives of accident, because they have relation to some accident, as to some quality or quantity: as, *Qualis, quantus, cujus,* and other interrogatives.

A. Put

A. Put the queſtion *who* or *what*, to the Engliſh of the Relative, and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion is the Antecedent to it.

Q. *What mean you by the Antecedent?*

A. The Antecedent is commonly ſuch a word as goeth in the ſentence before the Relative, and is rehearſed again of the Relative.

Q. *In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?*

A. In three; in Gender, Number, and Perſon.

* Q. *Is one Subſtantive or caſual word the Antecedent always to the Relative?*

A. No; all the ſame things may be the (*c*) Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, or the Subſtantive to the Adjective.

Q. *When any of theſe, except a caſual word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number muſt the Relative be?*

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing of thoſe, except the caſual word, it muſt be the Neuter Gender, and ſingular Number: but if it be referred to two things, or more of them, it muſt be the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number.

Q. *When the Engliſh word* that, *may be turned into* which, *what part of ſpeech is it?*

A. A Relative.

Q. *If it cannot be ſo turned, what part of ſpeech is it then?*

A. A Conjunction, which in Latine is called *quod*, or *ut*, ſignifying that.

Q. *Muſt it needs always be ſo made in Latine by* quòd *or* ut, *ſignifying* that?

A. No

(*c*) Obſerve, that the proper Antecedent is not always expreſſed, for ſometimes a Relative, and ſometimes a Noun Adject. have for their Antecedent or Subſtantive ſome Pronoun Primitive included in the Pronoun Poſſeſſive, ſet down by that rule in the *Syntax*, *Aliquando Relativum, &c.* as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio praditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive, *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is underſtood. So the examples in the conſtruction of the Pronoun in the Latine *Syntax*, viz. *Hæc poſſeſſiva, meus, tuus, ſuus.*

A. No, we may oft-times elegantly leave out both (*d*) *quod* and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

(*d*) Note for difference between *quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the efficient cause, as, *quod tu rediſti*, because you have returned, *ut* to then and that noting the *Final*, or *effect*: as, *ut tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus that *quod* doth usually signifie simply a thing done, or to be done, *ut*, the cause why it is done or to be done.

Q. *If many Antecedents of the ſingular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, what Number muſt the Relative be?*

A. The Plural.

Q. *But with which of the Antecedents muſt the Relative agree in Gender?*

A. With the Antecedent of the moſt worthy Gender.

Q. *Which call you the moſt worthy Gender in things not apt to have life?*

A. The Neuter.

Q. *But what if the antecedent be of the Maſculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?*

A. Yes; as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregiſti*; *quæ* the Relative is the Neuter Gender, though *arcus & calami* the Antecedent be the Maſculine.

The Caſe of the Relative.

Q. *HOw many chief Rules are there to know what caſe the Relative muſt be of?*

A. Two; when there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, &c. and, when there cometh a Nominative caſe, &c.

Q. *When in making or conſtruing Latine there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, what caſe muſt your Relative be?*

A. The Nominative caſe to the Verb, as it were a Noun Subſtantive.

Q. *When there comes a Nominative caſe be-*

tween the Relative and the Verb, what case must the Relative be then?

A. Such case as the Verb will have after him, that is, such case as any Noun Substantive should be, being governed of the same Verb.

Q. *May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominat. case to the Verb?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Are there no other words which have their cases, as the Relative hath?*

A. Yes; Nouns Interrogatives, and Indefinites, as (a) *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. *Do Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech do?*

A. No; these usually all come before the Verb; that is, they are set before the Verb or other words, whereof they are governed.

* Q. *Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?*

A. Yes; when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or an Indefinite. As *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. *Why so?*

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. *Is the Relative always governed of the Verb, which cometh before?*

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noun Substantive may be governed of, as sometimes of an Infinitive Mood coming after the Verb, sometimes of a Participle, sometimes of a Gerund, and so of other words according to my book; and in all things like unto the Substantive.

* Q. *How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?*

A. By

(a) These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before.

* *Dispauterius* hath this rule worthy to be observed of Scholars, *Quando Relativo præcedens subdit, eodem ponatur casu, quia verbo dantur eidem. præcedens.* h. e. *Antecedens. Subdit,* i. e. *subjungit.*

A. By putting inſtead of the Relative the ſame caſe of *Hic, hæc, hoc,* and ſo conſtruing the ſentence.

* Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe then the word which is put for the Relative, will in conſtruing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of ſpeech do.

* Q. *Shew how in this ſentence:* Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus.

A. Put *hæc* inſtead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in conſtruing; *Nunc non eſt locus narrandi hæc*; ſo *quæ* is governed of *Narrandi.*

Q. *But if a Relative come between two Subſtantives of divers Genders, with which of them ſhall it agree?*

A With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is either with the former or the latter, as will beſt ſerve to expreſs the matter in hand; yea though they be of divers numbers alſo, by the rule *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia,* &c.

Conſtructions of Nouns Subſtantives.

Q. *WE have done with Conſtruction in the agreement of words: now we are come to Conſtruction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?*

A. At, When two Subſtantives come together, *&c.*

Q. *In what order do theſe Rules ſtand in your book?*

A. In the order of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. *Shew how?*

A. Firſt, the Rules for Conſtruction of Nouns Subſtantives. Secondly, of Nouns Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronouns. Fourthly, of Verbs perſonals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all ſuch words as ſignifie Time, Space between place, Names of places. Eighthly, of Verbs

Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbs. The Eleventh, of Conjunctions. The Twelfth, of Prepositions. The Thirteenth, of Interjections.

Q. *In what order are the Rules placed for all these?*

A. According to the order of the cases. 1. Rules for the Nominative case, if the word do govern a Nominative case. 2. For the Genitive. 3. For the Dative. 4. For the Accusative. 5. For the Ablative.

* Q. *Why do you not mention any Rules for the Vocative?*

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily be known, because whensoever we call or speak to any person or things, we do it in the Vocative case.

* Q. *How will you find out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in a Genitive, Dative, or any other case?*

A. First I must construe the sentence.

* Q. *What mean you by construe?*

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the natural order of speech: and to give every word his proper signification in English.

* Q. *Why must you construe thus first?*

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principal word which goeth next before it, in this right and natural order of construing.

Q. *How will you seek out the rule of the case when you have construed?*

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turn to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

Q. *Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive*

tive caſe after a Subſtantive, how do you find it?

A. I muſt turn to the rules of the Genitive caſe after the Subſtantive: and marking the ſignification of the word, I ſhall find the rule in one of thoſe.

Q. *Shew me this by an example in this little ſentence,* Virtutis comes invidia. *What muſt you do firſt?*

A. Firſt, I conſtrue it thus; *Invidia* envy, [*eſt* is] *comes* a companion, *virtutis* of virtue.

* Q. *What caſe is* comes *here, and why?*

A. Comes is the Nominative caſe, governed of the Verb *eſt*; going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Nominative caſe after the Verb: that is, *Sum, forem, fio, &c.*

Q. *What caſe is* Virtutis, *and why?*

A. The Genitive caſe, governed of the ſubſtantive *comes* going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule for the Genitive caſe after the ſubſtantive: when two Subſtantives, *&c.*

For this rule ſee it more at large in the Grammar-School.

* Q. *Seeing you muſt conſtrue right before you can tell your rule; what order muſt you obſerve in conſtruing a ſentence?*

A. Firſt, I muſt read diſtinctly to a full point, marking all the Points and Proper Names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. *How can you know which are proper Names?*

A. They are all ſuch words as are written with great letters; except the firſt word of every ſentence which is ever written with a great letter.

Q. *What word then muſt you take firſt?*

A. A Vocative caſe if there be one, or whatſoever is inſtead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plain.

* Q. *What next?*

A. I muſt ſeek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative caſe; and take firſt the Nominative caſe, or whatſoever is inſtead of it; and that which hangeth of it, ſerving to make it plain.

* Q. *What next?*

A. The principal Verb, and whatſoever words depend on it, ſerving to make it plain; as, an Infinit Mood, or an Adverb.

Q. *What then?*

A. Such caſe as the Verb properly governs: which is commonly an Accuſative caſe.

* Q. *What muſt you take next?*

A. All the Caſes in order; firſt a Genitive; ſecondly, a Dative; laſtly, the Ablative.

* Q. *Give me the ſum of this Rule briefly?*

A. Firſt, I muſt read my ſentence Plainly to a full point, marking all the points, and proper names. Secondly, I muſt take firſt a Vocative caſe, if there be one, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plain. Thirdly, I muſt ſeek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative caſe, and take firſt the Nominative caſe, or whatſoever is in ſtead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plain. Then the Verb with the Infinitive Mood or Adverb. Next, the Accuſative caſe, or ſuch caſe as the Verb properly governs. Laſtly, All the other caſes in order: as, firſt the Genive, ſecondly, the Dative, after, the Ablative.

Every Scholar ſhould be able to repeat this Rule.

* Q. *What if there be not all theſe kinds of words in a ſentence?*

* *A.* Then I muſt take ſo many of them as are in the ſentence and in this order.

Q. *Is this order ever to be kept?*

A. (*b*) It is often altered by words of exciting or ſtirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wiſhing, calling, ſhewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by ſome Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* Laſtly, by ſuch words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

(*b*) More ſhortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certain Adverbs and Conjunctions. See *Cocknius* his Analyſis, P. 9.

Q. *What words are thoſe?*

A. Such as have ſome other words depending upon

upon them in the latter part of the ſentence; or are referred to ſomething going before. As, *Cum, inde, deinceps, quemadmodum, ſic, ſicut, ſicuti dum, donec, primum, quando, quia, quoniam, licet, poſtquam, quam, quamquam, etſi, quamvis,* and the like.

* Q. *Why is the order changed by theſe?*

A. Becauſe theſe commonly go before in a ſentence, beginning the ſentence.

* Q. *But are there not ſome ſpecial things to be obſerved in conſtruing?*

A. Yes theſe: Firſt, to mark well the principal Verb, becauſe it pointeth out the right Nominative caſe, and uſually directs all the ſentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative caſe be ſet before the Verb; the Accuſative after the Verb; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Subſtantive and Adjective be conſtrued together, except the one of them do govern ſome other word, or have ſome word joyned unto it, or depending on it, to which it paſſeth the ſignification in a ſpecial manner: that the Prepoſition be joyned with his caſe.

Special things to be obſerved in conſtruing.

Q. WEll, *to return again to the Rules in order: What caſes do Subſtantives govern?*

A. A Genitive commonly; ſome an Ablative.

Q. *How many rules are there of theſe?*

A. Five.

Q. *Name the Beginning of each rule in order.*

A. When two Subſtant. come together betokening, *&c.*

2. When the Engliſh of this word *Res*, is put with an Adjective, *&c.*

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praiſe, &c.

5. *Opus* and *uſus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q. (a) *When two Subſtantives come together betokening divers things, what caſe ſhall the latter be?*

A. The Genitive.

Q. *Give an example.*

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. *Which is your Genitive caſe, and why?*

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive caſe governed of *facundia*; becauſe it is the latter of two Subſtantives.

Q. *Is there no exception from this rule?*

A. Yes: If the Subſtantives belong both to one thing.

Q. *What if they belong both to one thing?*

A. Then they ſhall be put both in one caſe.

Q. *When you have the Engliſh of the word* Res, *that is,* thing, *put with an Adjective, what may you do then?*

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Subſtantive.

Q. *If any Adjective in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Subſtantive, what doth it ſtand for?*

A. For a Subſtantive, and ſo it is ſaid to be put ſubſtantively, or for a Subſtantive.

Q. *What caſe will it have when it is ſo put?*

A. A Genitive caſe, as if it were a ſubſtantive.

Q. *What caſe muſt Nouns be put in, that ſignifie the praiſe or diſpraiſe of any thing, and come after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb Subſtantive: as, after* Sum, forem *or* fio? *&c.*

A. *a b* In the Ablative, or the Genitive.

Q. Opus *and* uſus, *when they ſignifie need, what caſe muſt they have?*

A. *c* An Ablative.

L. (a) Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as for *Pater urbis*, we ſay *Pater urbi*, Sometimes it is turned into an Adjective Poſſeſſive: as, for *Patris domus*, we ſay, *Paterna domus.* Sometimes alſo it ſeemeth turned into an Ablative with a Preposition: as *Concrepuit à Glycerio oſtium, Oſtium a Glycerio* for *Glycerii*, unleſs we will ſay *a Glycerio* for *poſt Glycerium.* Subſtantives compounded with *con* having a Dative caſe: as, *Contubernalis comilito, conſervus*, &c. may ſeem to be referred moſt fitly to this rule, *Eſt etiam*, &c.

L * The firſt of the Subſtantives is oft underſtood by a figure called *Ellipſis*: as, *Non videmus manticæ quod in tergo eſt*: for *id manticæ*, as in the Latine rule. *a* Theſe are commonly in the Genitive, being the latter of two Subſtantives: the Ablative by ſome word underſtood. *b* Verbals in *io* were wont to have the ſame caſe with the Verbs whlch they come of

as

as to say, *nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea receperis*. *Quid tibi nos tactio est* for *non tangis*, *Lamb.* on *Pl. c. Pueri opus est cibo.* Plaut. *Lectionis opus est*, Fab.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive cases after the Adjective.

Q. *How many general rules are there belonging to that Chapt. of the Genitive after the Adjective?*

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nouns Partitives, *&c.*

Q. *What case will Adjectives have which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?*

A. *a* A Genitive.

Q. *Nouns Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certain Nouns of Number, as those set down in the book, and the like; what case do they require?*

A. *b c* A Genitive.

a So Adjectives of care, dignity, and others like; as, *Pavidus offensionum.* * *Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Secors rerum caterarum. Certus condemnationis.* So Verbals in *ax*, as *Audax ingenii. b* This Geintive is a Genitive plural, or equal thereto whereof the Nouns Partitives have their Gender expresly, or included, as *Quorum Alter, Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ.* These Nouns may govern other cases being used in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus.* And in the same sense have instead of the Genitive an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *alter vestrum, alter é vobis:* To the end that we may see the plain construction of these, and the Substantive to the Adjective, he may commonly resolve them thus: repeating again the Substantive, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word understood in the Substantive, if it be a Noun collective: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiæ. c* The comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to more: as, *Apum adolescentiores.* The Superlative to moe, or to some Noun Collective, including more: as, *Justissimus plebis.* * *Quem omnium elegantius explicavit à Cicerone*, for *Cicerone*, or *quam Cicero.*

Q. *When*

Q. *When you have a queſtion asked, as by any of theſe Interrogatives, in what caſe muſt you anſwer?*

A. In the ſame caſe wherein the queſtion is asked.

Q. *In what tenſe of a Verb muſt you anſwer?*

A. In the ſame tenſe.

Q. *How many exceptions have you from this Rule?*

A. Three: Firſt, if a queſtion be asked by *Cujus, cuja, cujum:* Secondly, if it be asked by ſuch a word, as may govern divers caſes: Thirdly, if I muſt anſwer by one of theſe Pronoun poſſeſſives; *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter.*

Q. *Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nouns partitives (that is, having after them the Engliſh* of *or* among) *what caſe do they require?*

A. A Genitive.

Q. *Nouns of the Comparative degree, with this ſign* then *or* by *after them, what caſe will they have?*

A. An Ablative.

The Dative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. *What Adjectives govern a Dative caſe?*

A. a Adjectives that betoken profit or diſprofit; *b c* likeneſs, unlikeneſs, pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. *What other Adjectives?*

A. Of the Paſſive ſignification in *bilis*, and Nouns Participles in *dus.*

a So *obvius, fidus amicis, ſecundus, idem omnibus*, or *erga omnes: opportunus, inuſitatus.*

Some Adjectives ſignifying likeneſs, *&c.* have a Genitive: as. *Par hujus: ſo affinis ſimilis conſcius.* c *Communis, alienus, immunis*, may ſerve to divers caſes. So, *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus* have uſually a Dative, and ſometimes an Accuſative with a Prepoſition: as, *Natus gloria*, or *ad gloriam.*

The

The Accusative case after the Adjective.

Q. *WHat Adjectives govern an Accusative case?*

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thickness of any thing, will have an Accusat. case of such Nouns as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thickness.

Q. *Do they ever govern an Accusative case?*

A. No: *b* sometimes an Ablat. and sometimes a Genit.

b *Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum.*

The Ablative case after the Adjective.

Q. *WHat Adjectives govern an Ablative case?*

* *A.* Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness.

Q. *Do these always govern an Ablative?*

A. a No: sometimes a Genitive, sometimes an Accusative or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. *What other Adjectives govern an Ablative case?*

A. b *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* and such like.

Q. c *What may the Adjectives, d* dignus, indignus, *and* contentus *have instead of their Ablative case?*

A. An Infinitive Mood.

* *Inops ab amicis & existimatione, Macte, q. magis aucte virtute (esto) Antiptosis Hispania in omni frugum genere fœcunda,* Just. *Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus* Sil. b *Quod dignus fiem. Plat. c.* Adjectives of diversity: as, *Alter, alius, diversus,* have an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. *d* The Substantive signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the form and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Substantives are put in the Ablative case: as, *Incurvus senectute. Præceptor consilio. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Con-

Conſtructions of Pronouns.

Q. WHat *Caſes do Pronouns govern?*

A. *c* None at all Properly.

Q. *What then doth that rule of the Pronouns (Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitive) teach?*

A. It teacheth when to uſe *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri,* the Genitive caſes of the Pronoun Primitives, ſignifying of me, of thee, *&c.* and when to uſe *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter* and *veſter,* the Pronoun Poſſeſſive, ſignifying mine, thine, *&c.*

Q. *When muſt* Mei, tui, *d* ſui, *the Genitive caſes of the Primitives be uſed?*

A. When ſuffering or the Paſſion is ſignified.

Q. *When is that?*

A. When a Perſon is meant to ſuffer ſomething, or to have ſomething done unto it, but not to do any thing; as *Amor* the love *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love me, or which others have of me.

Q. *When muſt* meus, tuus, ſuus, *be uſed?*

A. When doing or * poſſeſſion is ſignified.

Q. *When is that?*

A. When a Perſon is meant to do or poſſeſs ſomething: as, *Ars tua,* Thy Art or Skill; that is, that Art which thou haſt.

Q. *Where are* Noſtrum *and* Veſtrum *uſed?*

A. After Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. *How are the Demonſtratives* Hic, ille, iſte, *diſtinguiſhed?*

c The poſſeſſives *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter,* and *veſter,* do ſeem to receive after them certain Genitive caſes of Adjectives referred for their Subſtantives, to the Genitive caſes of the Primitives, included in thoſe Poſſeſſives: as, *Ipſius, ſolius, &c. Ex tuo ipſius animo,* &c. *ipſius* is referred for his Subſtantive, to *tui,* the Genitive caſe of *tu,* included, or underſtood in *tuo:* which *tui* is governed of *animo.* See the Latine rule *Hæc poſſeſſiva* and the reſt of the examples there. *d Sui* and *ſuus* are *reciprocate,* that is, they have relation or reſpect to that which went firſt before in the ſame ſentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur ſe. Se* is referred to *Petrus,* we may commonly thus diſtinguiſh them from *is,* or *eum,* and *ejus,* &c. becauſe *ſui,* ſignifieth of himſelf, *ſuum,* his own, whereas *eum* ſignifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himſelf, but of ſome other perſon or thing. * *Quiſnā à me peulit tam graviter foras, à me, pro meas.*

A. Thus

A. Thus uſually; that *Hic* ſheweth him who is next unto me, *Ille*, him who is next to you, *Iſte*, ſignifieth one remote from both. So we uſe *Ille*, when we would ſet out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander Ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *iſte* is uſed when we ſpeak of a think with contempt: as, *Iſtum æmulum*, this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to obſerve further concerning the uſe of Hic, *and* Ille, *or* is?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and nearer of them, *viz.* that which was laſt ſpoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was firſt ſpoken of, though ſometimes it be otherwiſe. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & Ille cum ad duo antepoſita*, &c.

Conſtruction of the Verb; and firſt with the Nominative caſe.

Q. *WHat Verbs have a Nominative caſe after them?*

A. a *Sum, forem, fio, exiſto*, and certain Verbs Paſſives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor*, and ſuch like.

Q. *Will theſe ever have a Nominative caſe after them?*

A. No: but when they have a Nominative caſe before them.

a Theſe Verbs are called Subſtantives, either becauſe they ſignifie a ſubſiſtence, or being or the manner of ſubſiſtence. Or for that they ſubſiſt, or ſerve other Verbs in conjugating or reſolving them, as in every Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenſe of Verbs in *or*; ſo in the Infinitive Moods both active and paſſive. Or finally, becauſe all other Verbs are reſolved by them; as, 1. *Ego ſum legens.* All other Verbs are called Adjectives. * *Quid ſi civi Romano licet eſſe Gaditanum*, h. e. *civem eſſe Gaditanum*; or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antyptoſis*, ſo in many others.

Q. *Why*

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe they have ſuch caſe after them, as they have before them.

Q. *What if they have an Accuſative caſe before them, as Infinite Moods have commonly?*

A. Then they muſt have an Accuſative caſe after them; and ſo having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. *What other Verbs beſides* Sum, forem, *have ſuch caſes after them as they have before them?*

A. Verbs of (*b*) Geſture.

Q. *Which call you Verbs of Geſture?*

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing.

Q. *What is your general rule when the word going before the Verb, and the Word coming after the Verb, belong both to one thing?*

A. That they be put both in one caſe, by this rule, And generally when the word that goeth, *&c.* So likewiſe Participles coming of Verbs Subſtantives, and of the reſt before; as, *Factus habitus*; as, *Lectule deliciis facte beate meis.* Propertius.

b They are called Verbs of Geſture, becauſe they ſignifie ſome ſpecial geſture of the body: as, *Eo* I go, *curro* I run, *&c.*

The Genitive Caſe after the Verb.

Q. *WHat Verbs require a Genitive caſe after them?*

A. The Verb (*a*) *Sum* when it betokeneth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe appertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty, or guiſe. *b c.*

a This Genitive caſe after *Sum* ſeems rather to be governed of ſome Subſtantive, either ſet down, though to be repeated again, as *Hæc veſtis eſt (veſtis) patris*: *Pecus eſt (pecus) Melibœi*, or altogether underſtood: as, *Officium, munus*, or the like, as *Adoleſcentis eſt* (viz. *officium.*) *b c* in *meum, ſuum, tuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum*, &c. as *Meum eſt*, the Subſtantive *officium* ſeems alſo to be underſtood, or other like words, or elſe they are put Subſtantively.

Q. *Is*

Q. *Is there no exception?*

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter,* muſt be the Nominative caſe agreeing with the Subſtantive going before, expreſſed or underſtood, becauſe they be Pronoun Adjectives.

Q. *What other Verbs require a Genitive caſe?*

A. Verbs that betoken to *d* eſteem or regard.

Q. *What Genitive caſe?*

A. A Genitive caſe ſignifying the value.

Q. *What other Verbs beſides require a Genitive caſe?*

A. Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or aſſoiling.

Q. *What Genitive caſe will they have?*

A. A Genitive of the Crime, of the Cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of.

Q. *May they have no caſe elſe of the crime, or cauſe?*

A. Yes: an Ablative, and that moſt commonly without a Prepoſition.

* Q. *g If* Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, *or a Superlative degree, ſignifying the crime or cauſe, be governed of any of theſe Verbs, what caſe muſt they be put in?*

A. In the Ablative only: as, *Accuſas furti, an ſtupri, an utroque, ſive de utroque.*

Q. *May not theſe Verbs have alſo an Accuſative caſe?*

A. Yes: of the Perſon which is accuſed, condemned, or warned, &c. or elſe ſuch caſe as the

d Verbs of eſteeming are theſe, and the like, *Æſtimo, pendo, facio, curo, reſpicio, conſulo,* &c.

e Æſtimo may alſo have an Ablative caſe, as *Æſtimo magno* (viz. *precio,* or the like,) *Æqui boni conſulo* (h. e. *æqui & boni valoris,* or *pretii*) So *æqui boni facio,* are peculiar Phraſes.

f So all the Verbs taken in the ſame ſignification

or accuſing, or condemning, &c. *Perdo, appello, poſtulo, arceſſo, inſimulo, deſero, arguo, incuſo, caſtigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, aſtringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero:* as, *commendo te pietatis, miror juſtitia, vitupero negligentia.* *g* Though in theſe (*cauſa*) or the like Noun, may ſeem to be underſtood. So *decet de injuriis.*

Verb

Verb properly governeth, as *Condemnare generum ſceleris, Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. *What other Verbs yet require a Genitive caſe?*

A. h *Satago, miſereor,* i *miſereſco.*

Q. *What caſe do* Reminiſcor, Obliviſcor, recordor, *and* memini *require?*

A. A Genitive, and ſometimes an Accuſative. Alſo *Memini* ſignifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition; as *Memini de te.*

h *Satago de vi*, i. e. *anxius ſum de vi.* Aul. Gel. i *Miſerior eris*, ſignifieth actively, and hath an Accuſative caſe. *Miſereor* and *Miſereſco* may have a Dative caſe, but more ſeldom.

The Dative after the Verbs.

Q. *WHat Verbs require a Dative caſe?*

A. All ſorts of Verbs which are put acquiſitively.

Q. *What is it to be put acquiſitively?*

A. To be put after the manner of getting ſomething to them.

Q. *What tokens have ſuch Verbs after them?*

A. Theſe tokens *to*, or, *for*.

Q. *What Verbs do eſpecially belong to this Rule, which have thus a Dative caſe?*

A. *b* * Verbs which betoken: Firſt, to profit, or diſprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give or reſtore. Fourthly, or to promiſe or pay. Fifthly, to command or ſhew. Sixthly, to truſt. Seventhly, to obey, or be againſt. Eighthly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his

a *Subſidio diligentiam comparare* h. e. *ad ſubſidium*, ſo *habeo te ludibrio, iſtud curæ quæſivi præda, voluptati.* Hitherto belongs that which is called of ſome the Eight, caſe: as *It clamor cælo.* i. e. *in Cælum.*

b Sundry of theſe Verbs have ſometimes other caſes which is uſually by reaſon of the change of their ſignification, as *conſulere alta cui*, to give counſel to any one, and *conſulere aliquem*, to ask counſel of any one. Thus commonly the conſtruction followeth the ſignification. So *Nuncio tibi*, and ſometimes *Nuncio ad te*, Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum, Omnium rerum credere*, Plaut. *Ignoſco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re*, or *hac dere. Dominari aſtris, dominari in ſuos*, and *dominari in omni re*, For *tempero, moderor, refero, mitto, do*, as, *do tibi literas*, and *do ad te literas.* See the Latine Rule, *Dicimus Tempero, moderor.*

compounds, except *poſſum*, when they have *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbs compounded with *ſatis*, *bene*, and *male*. Eleventhly, Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, *Præ*, *ad*, *con*, *ſub*, *ante*, *poſt*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*; except *Præo*, *prævinco*, *præcedo*, *præcurro*, *prævertor*, which will have an Accuſative caſe.

Q. *What caſe will* c Sum *have when it is put for* habeo *to have?*

A. A Dative.

Q. *When* Sum *hath after him a Nominative caſe and a Dative; what caſe may the Nominative be turned into?*

A. Into the Dative: ſo that *Sum* may (in ſuch manner of ſpeaking) have a double Dative caſe.

Q. *Can only* Sum *have a double Dative caſe?*

A. Not only *Sum*, but alſo many other Verbs may have a double Dative caſe in ſuch manner of ſpeaking.

Q. *Whereof?*

A. One Dative caſe of the Perſon, another of the thing.

Q. *How may the Dative caſe of the thing be reſolved?*

A. Either by the Nominative caſe whereof it is uſually made: as *Sum tibi preſidio*, h. e. *preſidium*, or an Accuſative with a Prepoſition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, i. e. *ad laudem*.

c *Suppeto* to abound, or be ſufficient may have a Dative caſe, as, *Eſt* for *habeo*.

The Accuſative caſe after the Verb.

Q. WHat *Verbs require an Accuſative caſe?*

A. Verbs Tranſitives.

Q. *What Verbs are thoſe?*

A. All Actives, Cummunes, and Depohents, whoſe

Tranſitiva, quorum actio tranſit in rem aliam.

whoſe action, or doing paſſeth into ſome other thing to expreſs it by, and have no perfect ſenſe in themſelves.

Q. *Whereof may they have an Accuſative caſe?*

A. Of the Doer or ſufferer.

Q. *May not Verbs* (a) *Neuters have an Accuſative caſe?*

A. Yes; of their own ſignification:

Q. *Are there not ſome Verbs which will have two Accuſative caſes?*

A. Yes; Verbs of (*b*) asking, teaching, and arraying.

Q. *Whereof?*

A. (*c*) One Accuſative caſe of the ſufferer, another of the thing.

a Verbs Neuters may alſo have an Accuſative caſe figuratively: that is by ſome trope or figure: as, *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.* Yet like as the Verbs Tranſitives in whoſe place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*, or elſe by *Enallage*, or *Ellipſis*. See the rule *Sunt quæ figurate*. b *Interogo, poſco, poſtulo, flagitio, exigo*: alſo *Celo*. *c* One of the Accuſative caſes may be turned into the Ablative with a Prepoſition, or without, as in the Latin rule.

The Ablative caſe after the Verb.

Q. *WHat Verbs will have an Ablative caſe?*

A. All Verbs require an Ablative caſe of the inſtrument, put with this ſign *with* before it; or of the (*b*) cauſe, or the manner of doing.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. All Verbs will have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the inſtrument wherewith any thing is done, having this ſign *with* put before it, or if the word which ſignifieth the cauſe why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing it.

Q. *What caſe muſt the word that ſignifieth the price that any thing coſt, be put into after Verbs?*

a This Ablative caſe may uſually be expreſt by one of theſe Prepoſitions, *per, præ, propter, ob*, or *tum*: as, *Taceo metu*, h. e. *præ metu*; they may alſo be known by Participles of asking: as, *Cur, quæ, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore*. *b* The Ablative caſe of the cauſe, or manner of doing have ſometimes Prepoſitions joyned to them.

A. Into

A. Into the *(c)* Ablative.

Q. Muſt it always be in the Ablative?

A. Yes: *(d)* except in theſe Genitives, when they are put alone, without Subſtantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

Q. If theſe words be put with Subſtantives, what caſes muſt they be then?

A. The Ablative according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are uſed after Verbs of Price inſtead of their caſual words?

A. Theſe Adverbs *carius* more dear, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *pejus* worſe.

Q. What other Verbs require an Ablative properly?

A. Verbs of *(e f)* plenty, ſcarceneſs, filling, emptying, loading, and unloading.

Q. What other?

A. Vior, (g) fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, muto, numero, communico, officio, proſequor, impertio, impertior: Lh mereor, nitor, veſcor, epulor, vivo, glorior, ſuperſedio.

Q. What caſe will Verbs have which ſignifie receiving, diſtance, or taking away?

A. An Ablative caſe with one of theſe Prepoſitions; *a, ab, e, ex,* or *de.*

Q. But may not this Ablative be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbs of taking away, or diſtance.

c Vili Paulo, &c. are oft put without ſubſtantives, and the Subſtantive *pretio*, or the like underſtood: ſo *multo, paulo, care, immenſæ*, ſome Subſtantives of Price, are alſo put in the Genitive caſe governed of the word *pretio*, underſtood, or the like word: as, *centuſſis, decuſſis*, and *valeo* may ſometimes have an Accuſative caſe: as, *valere denos erit.*

e So, *Scateo, deficio, nicor, fraudo, addico*, as, *cumulo, rebo, viduo, argeo, faſtidio, dono, interdico*, as, *opullento*, as,

f Sundry Verbs of Plenty, *&c.* may have a Genitive; as, *Abundo, augeo, impleo, futuro, careo, participo.* Some an Ablative with a Prepoſition, and ſometimes an Accuſative. *g Fungor, fruor, potior*, &c. have ſometimes other caſes, ſome an Accuſative, ſome a Genitive. *L. h Mereor*, joyned with theſe Adverbs, *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, peſſime*, may have an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition. So *diſco, demitto, amitto, ſubmoveo, abigo, amoveo, redimo, religo, prohibeo*, pro *defendo, vindico, depello, refræno, retrapo, reprimo, arceo, revoco, declino, abſtineo, naſcor. k* For the Ablative, Accuſative, or Genitive after Verbs by the Figure *Synecdoche*; See the Latine Rules, *Verbis quibuſquam additur*, &c. *Quadam tamen efferuntur*, and the Rule in *Synecdoche*; *per Synecdochen.*

Q. *What caſe will Verbs of comparing or exceeding have?*

A. An Ablative caſe.

Q. *What Ablative caſe?*

A. Of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding.

Q. *If a Noun or Pronoun Subſtantive be joyned with a Participle, either expreſſed or underſtood, and have no other word whereof it may be governed, what caſe will it be put into?*

A. The Ablative caſe abſolute.

Q. *What mean you by abſolute?*

A. Without other Government.

Q. *By what words may this Ablative caſe be reſolved?*

A. By any of theſe words, *Dum, cum, quando, ſi, nunquam, poſtquam.*

Q. *May not the ſame Verb govern divers caſes?*

A. Yes: in a divers reſpect; as *Dedit mihi veſtem pignori, te præſente propria manu.*

Conſtructions of Verbs Paſſives.

Regul. Verbs Neuter-Paſſives ſignifying Paſſively, have the ſame conſtruction of Verbs Paſſives: as, *vapulo, vaneo, liceo, exulo, fio.*

Q. *WHat caſe will a Verb Paſſive have after him?*

A. An Ablative caſe of the Doer with a Preposition, and ſometimes a Dative.

Q. *What mean you by thoſe words of the Doer?*

A. Of the perſon which is meant to do any thing.

Q. *What other caſes may Verbs Paſſives have beſides the Ablative, or Dative of the Doer?*

A. The ſame caſes that their actives have: as *Accuſaris à me furti*, &c. Participles of Verbs Paſſives, as of the Preter tenſe and Future in *dus*, have uſually a Dative caſe.

Q. *What*

Q. *What if the ſentence be made by the Verb Active, inſtead of the Paſſive?*

A. Then the Dative or Ablative muſt be turned into the Nominative before the Verb.

Q. *What are Infinitive Moods uſually governed of?*

A. Of certain Verbs and Adjectives.

Infinitive Moods are ſometimes put by *Enallage*, for the Preterimperfect tenſe: ſometimes they are put alone, having the former Verb or Adjective underſtood by *Ellipſis*.

Gerunds.

Q. *WHat caſe will Gerunds and Supines have?*

A. The ſame caſe as the Verbs which they come of.

The Infinitive Mood may be ſometimes inſtead of a Gerund.

The Gerund in *Di*.

Q. *WHen the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe cometh after any of theſe Nouns Subſtantives*, Studium cauſa, &c. *what may it be fitly made by?*

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. *What may the ſame Gerund in* di *be uſed after alſo?*

A. After certain Adjectives.

Gerunds in *di* may ſometimes have a Genitive caſe plural, inſtead of the caſe which the Verb governs.

The Gerund in *do*.

Q. *WHen you have the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, with this ſign*

So with any of theſe ſigns, *in, with, through for, from*, or *by*.

of or with, *coming after a Noun Adjective, what must it be made by?*

A. The Gerund in *do.*

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in do?

A. The Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe coming after a Subſtant. with this ſign *in* or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in do *uſed?*

A. Either without a Prepoſition or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum.*

Q. IF you have an Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood coming after a reaſon, and ſhewing a cauſe of that reaſon; what muſt it be put in?

A. It muſt be put in the Gerund in *dum.*

Q. What is the Gerund in dum *uſed after?*

A. After one of theſe Prepoſitions; *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you have this Engliſh, muſt *or* ought *in a ſentence where it ſeemeth that the Latine ſhould be made by the Verb* Oportet, *ſignifying* it muſt, *or* it behoveth: *what may it fitly be put into?*

A. The Gerund in *dum,* with this Verb *eſt,* being ſet impersonally joyned unto it.

Q. What caſe then muſt that word be, which ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe?

A. The Dative.

Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives gerundives. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive caſe, the Gerund in *do* into the Ablative. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accuſative.

Supines.

Q. WHat ſignification hath the firſt Supine?

A. * The

A. The Active, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Participles which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

A. The signification of a Verb Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nouns Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood passive; that we may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

* The Supines *vanum* and *nuptum*, signifie Passively: as, *Do vanum, do filium nuptum*, I give my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter-Passives, and with the Infinit. Mood *iri*. Note that the Poets do use to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seem rather to be Impersonals of the Preterperfect tense, than Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu, redit venatu: cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nouns then Supines.

The Time.

Q. What case must Nouns be, which betoken part of time?

A. * Most commonly the Ablat. sometimes the Accusat.

Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *whom*.

Q. What case must Nouns be which betoken continual term of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. * Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nouns signifie continual term of time?

A. By asking this question, *How long?*

See peculiar kinds of speech concerning Time in the Latine rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas*, h.e. *ante calendas*. So *in ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum, januarii*, for *ex die ante, &c.*

* *Abest bidui* h.e. *spacium vel spacio bidui.*

The Space.

Q. What cases are Nouns put in, which signifie space between place and place.

A. Commonly in the Accuſative, ſometimes in the Ablative.

A Place.

Q. NOuns *Appellatives, or names of great places, (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb ſignifying motion, or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether muſt they be put with a Prepoſition or without?*

A. With a Prepoſition moſt commonly, though ſometimes without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of a leſs place: or, as of a City or Town, of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and ſingular number, what caſe muſt it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nouns, or names of places, ſignifying in, or at a place, are in the ſame manner put in the Genitive caſe?

A. Theſe four: a *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

a *Terræ* and *Togæ*, are ſometimes like *Humi, Domi.*

Q. b *What Adjectives may be adjoyned with theſe Genitives,* Humi, Domi, *&c.*

b *Tully* hath *Hujus domi eſt moriturus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

A. Only *Meæ, tuæ, ſuæ, noſtræ, veſtræ, alienæ.*

Q. If any other Adjectives be joyned unto them, what caſe muſt they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at, which any thing is done, be a proper name of the third Declenſion, or Plural Number; in what caſe muſt it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablative caſe.

Q. Is there no common Noun ſo put?

A. Yes: *Rus*, as we ſay, *ruri*, or *rure*, at or in the Countrey.

Q. If

Q. *If your word be a proper name of ſome leſs place, as of a City, or Town, and ſignifie to a place; in what caſe muſt it be put?*

A. In the Accuſative caſe without a Prepoſition uſually.

Q. *What other Nouns are ſo put?*

A. Domus and *Rus.*

Q. *From a place, or by a place, in leſſer places, in what caſe muſt it be?*

A. In the Ablative caſe without a Prepoſition.

Q. *Are no other common Nouns ſo put?*

A. Yes: only *Domus*, and *Rus*, all other Nouns may have Prepoſitions.

Imperſonals.

Q: *WHether have Verbs Imperſonals any Nominative before them, as Perſonals have?*

A. No.

Q. *What is their ſign to know them by?*

A. It or *there* commonly.

Q. *But what if they have neither of theſe ſigns before them?*

A. Then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verb imperſonal will have after him.

Q. *What caſes will Verbs Imperſonals have after them?*

A. Some a Genitive, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative: ſome both an Accuſative and a Genitive.

Q. *How many Imperſonals require a Genitive Caſe?*

A. *Intereſt*

A. Interest (a) *refert* and *est*, being put for *Interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, and *cuja*, the Ablative case of the Pronouns Possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. b *Libet, licet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit*, with other like, set down in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case only?

A. Four: *Delectat*, (c) *decet, juvat, opportet*, and these three, *attinet, pertinet, spectat*, have an Accusative with a Preposition.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitet, tedet, miseret, miserescit, piget*, and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voyce, (d) *if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case do they govern?*

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice properly?

A. The same case as other Verbs Passives have, that is, an Ablative with a Prepositon, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case always set down in it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbs Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in *tur*.

a *Interest* and *refert* may be put with other cases sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo discrimine refert, juvatque interest, in re est. Refertq; refert. Hoc dominus ac pater Interest*: *Interest* is here a Personal signifying as if *Dominus interest hoc ac pater interest hoc* by *Zeugma*.

b So, *certum est, confert, competit, conducit, displicit, dolet, evenit, obest, prastat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit, supersit. Decet nobis* is a Grecism because we say πρέπει ὑμῖν.

* *Latat, fallit, fugit* may thus have an Accusative case: as, *me latet, Menedemi vicem me miseret, Ter.* d This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

Q. May

Q. *May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?*

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbusta juvant.*

Constructions of Participles.

Q. *WHat cases do the Participles govern?*

A. *(a)* Such cases as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. *What may Participles be changed into?*

A. Into Nouns.

Q. *How many wayes?*

A. Four.

Q. *What is the first?*

A. When the voyce of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. *What is the second way?*

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Prepositition, with which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded.

Q. *Which is the third?*

A. When it formeth all the degrees of comparison.

Q. *Which is the fourth?*

A. When it hath no respect or expres difference of time.

Q. *When Participles are changed into Nouns what are they called?*

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. *What cases do Participles govern, when they are changed into Nouns?*

A. A Genitive.

Q. *Do all Nouns participles require a Genitive case?*

A. *Exosus, pertæsus, perosus*, are accepted, and especially to be marked.

Q. *Why*

a Yet Participles of Verbs Substantives and of Verbs of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominative case after them, though they had a Vocative before them: as. *Salve primus omnium parens, patria, appellat. O puer future bonus & doctus*; though we may make it by *Antiptosis.*

Q. *Why?*

A. Becauſe though they ſeem to be Participles of the Paſſive voyce, yet they commonly have the Active ſignification, and do govern an Accuſative.

* Theſe Participles, *Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*; have properly an Ablative caſe.

* Q. *Have they not always ſo?*

A. No: *Exoſus* and *peroſus* do ſometimes ſignifie paſſively, and have then a Dative caſe: as, *Exoſus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

Conſtruction of Adverbs.

Q. WHat caſe do *Adverbs govern?*

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Genitive, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative.

Q. *What Adverbs require a Nominative caſe?*

A. *En* and *ecce* when they are Adverbs of ſhewing, have commonly a Nominative, though ſometimes an Accuſat. but if they ſignifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or diſgracing any thing, they have only an Accuſative.

Q. * *What Adverbs require a Genitive?*

A. *a* Adverbs of quantity, time, and place.

Q. *What Adverbs govern a Dative caſe?*

A. Certain Adverbs derived of Noun Adjectives which require a Dative caſe: as, *Obviam*, derived of *obvius*, and *ſimiliter* of *ſimilis*.

Q. *Have you not ſome Dative caſes of Nouns Subſtantives which are uſed adverbially, that is, made Adverbs?*

A. Yes: *Tempori, luci, veſperi.*

Q. *What Adverbs require an Accuſative caſe?*

A. Certain which come of *c* Prepoſitions ſerving to the Accuſative caſe: as, * *Propius* of *prope*.

* In *ubi gentium & quo terrarum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* ſeems to be put for elegancy chiefly, as in *minime Gentium*.

a Inſtar alſo may either be uſed with a Genit. caſe, or elſe as a Noun undeclined, with *ad* expreſſed, or underſtood, as, *Inſtar montis, ad inſtar caſtrorum.*

b Venit adverſum mihi.

* *Propius ſtabulis*, for *propius à ſtabulis*. *c Clanculum patres*, Plaut. *Clanculum à clam*, Governing an Ablative, and ſometimes an Accuſative caſe: as, *Clam virum*, Plaut. *Cedo*, uſed adverbially, ſignifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accuſative caſe.

Q. *How*

Q. *How many ways may Prepositions be changed into Adverbs?*

A. Two: 1. When they are set alone without their case: 2. When they do form all the degrees of comparison.

Q. *What case will Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative degree have?*

A. Such cases as Comparatives and Superlat. have usually.

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. *What cases do Conjunctions govern?*

A. They govern *a* none: but couple like cases.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. They joyn together words in the same case.

Q. *What Conjunctions do couple like cases?*

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and these four, *quam, nisi, præterquam, an.*

Q. *May they not sometime couple divers cases?*

A. Yes: in regard of divers Constructions.

Q. *Do Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives couple nothing but cases?*

A. Yes; they commonly joyn together like *b* Moods and Tenses.

Q. *May not they joyn together divers Tenses?*

A. Yes, sometimes.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. *IS a the Preposition* in, *always set down with his case?*

A. No: It is sometimes understood; and yet the word put in the Ablative case, as well as

a *Ergo* being put for *causa*, may have a Genitive case; as, *Nimis ergo venimus*, not properly.

b For Moods to be joyned to Adverbs and Conjunctions, because they are many and very necessary to be known, cause the Scholars to learn the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them.

a For the government of Prepositions see before in the Preposition.

as if the Prepoſition were ſet down.

Q. *Are not ſundry other Prepoſitions oft underſtood alſo, as* in?

A. Yes.

Q. *What caſes do Verbs require, which are compounded with Prepoſitions?*

A. They ſometimes require the caſe of the Prepoſitions which they are compounded with; that is, the ſame caſe which their Prepoſition requires. And oft-times Verbs compounded with, *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in,* have the ſame Prepoſitions repeated with their caſes, and that more elegantly; as, *abſtinuerunt à viris.*

Abdicavit ſe præturâ, Cic. *Appulit terram.*

Conſtructions of Interjections.

Q. *WHat caſes do Interjections require?*

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative, ſome a Vocative.

Q. *What Interjections require a Nominative caſe?*

A. *a* O.

Q. *What a Dative?*

A. b *Hei,* and *vah,* or *væ.*

Q. *What an* c *Accuſative?*

A. d *Heu* and *proh.*

Q. *What a Vocative?*

A. *Proh,* and ſometimes *ah, ohe,* and *heu.*

Q. *Are not Interjections ſometimes put abſolutely, without caſe?*

A. Yea: often.

a *Vah,* hath alſo a Nominat..

b *Hei,* is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. alſo.

c *Hem aſtutias Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem.* So *Apage* & *eheu.*

d *Heu* and *proh* may ſometime have a Nominative caſe.

For the figurative conſtruction differing from theſe Rules, ſee the Rules De Figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly in Mr.* Farnabie's Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES CALLED *Propria quæ maribus.*

General Rules of Proper Names, and first of proper Masculines.

Question.

HOw can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I have certain Rules at *Propria quæ maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nouns.

Q. *How can you know by these Rules?*

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adjective; If it be a Substantive, I have my rule between *Propria* and *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. *If it be a Substantive, what must you look for next?*

A. Whether it be a Proper Name, or a Commune called an Appellative.

Q. *If it be a proper name, what must I look for then?*

A. Whether

A. Whether it belong to the Male kind, or Female: that is to the he, or ſhe.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the Males kind, what Gender is it?

A. The Maſculine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. Propria quæ maribus, tribuuntur, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belong to the Male kind, [or which are wont to go under the names of he's] are of the Maſculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Maſculines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five Names of heatheniſh Gods, Men, * Flouds, Months, Winds.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe,* are Greek words, and Names of ſtanding Ponds, and Fens, not Rivers: and ſo are of the Feminine Gender, *Albula poſa Deo: aqua* is underſtood by *Syntheſis.* So *tepidum Jader, flumen* is underſtood: or elſe it is the Neuter, becauſe it is a Barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it be a Proper Name belonging to the Female kind, or ſhe's, what Gender muſt it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. Propria Fœmineum.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the Female kind, (of going under the name of ſhe's) are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five; Names of Goddeſſes, Women, Cities, Countries, and Iſlands.

Q. Are

Q. *Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?*

A, Yea, all, except two of the Maſculine: as, *Sulmo* and *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter; as, *Argos*, *Tyber*, *Præneſte*; and one both Maſculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. *Where is your Rule for thoſe that are excepted?*

A. *Excipienda tamen quædam*

a *Abydos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a ſtraight, or narrow ſea: or of a Town, it is to be referred to *Maſcula*, *Sulmo*, *Agragas*.

General Rules of Appellatives.

Q. *But if your Noun be none of theſe kinds of proper names mentioned, as* propria quæ maribus, *but ſome appellative, or common name: how muſt you find the Rule?*

A. It is then either the name of a Tree, or of ſome Bird, Beaſt, or Fiſh, or ſome other more common name; all which have their ſpecial Rules.

Q. *Where is the Rule for names of Trees?*

A. Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, except *Spinus* and *Oleaſter*, of the Maſculine; and *Siler*, *Suber*, *Thus*, *Rober*, and *Acer*, of, the Neuter Gender.

Epicenes.

Q. *Where is the Rule of Birds, Beaſts, and Fiſhes?*

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. The names of Birds, Beaſts, and Fiſhes, are of the Epicene Gender.

Q. *What is the common exception from all Nouns concerning their Gender.*

A. *Omne quod exit in um*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that?*

A. That all Noun Subſtantives proper, or common, ending in *um*, are the (*a*) Neuter Gender: ſo is every Subſtantive undeclined.

Q. *Are all Subſtantives ending in* um, *of the Neuter Gender?*

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Deſpauterius*; *Um neutrum pones, hominum ſi propria tolles.*

Q. *But how ſhall the Gender be known in Epicenes, and ſo in all other Appellatives?*

A. By the Genitive caſe.

Q. *By what Rules?*

A. *Dicta Epicœna quibus*, &c. And, *Nam genus hic ſemper dignoſcitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. *How by the Genitive caſe?*

A. By conſidering whether it increaſe or no, and if it increaſe, whether it increaſe ſharp, or flat; or as we term it more eaſily, long or ſhort.

Q. *When is a Noun ſaid to increaſe?*

A. When it hath more ſyllables in the Genitive caſe than in the Nominative; as *virtus virtutis.*

Q. *How many ſpecial Rules have you to know the Gender, by the increaſing, or not increaſing of the Genitive caſe?*

A. Three.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The firſt is, *Nomen non creſcens Genitivo.*

The ſecond is, *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat*, &c.

The third, *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſit gravis*, &c.

a So *Londinum, Eboracum, Brunducium*, are Neuters. *Glycerium, Thulocium, Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words are the Feminine Gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

The firſt ſpecial Rule.

Q. WHat *is the meaning of your ſpecial Rule* Nomen non creſcens.

A. Every

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not (*a*) increasing in the Genitive case (*b*) singular, is the Feminine Gender: saving those excepted in the Rules following.

Q. *How many sorts have you excepted?*

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtful, some of the Common of two.

Q. *How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?*

A. Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a*, &c. 2. *Mascula Græcorum*, &c. 3. *Mascula item verres*. 4. *Mascula in* er, *seu venter*.

Q. *What mean you by* Mascula nomina in *a* dicuntur, &c.

A. Many names of Offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba*, æ, a Scribe or a Scrivener.

Q. *What is the meaning of the second Rule*, Mascula Græcorum, &c.

A. All Nouns of the (*c*) first Declension in Greek being made Latine Nouns, and ending in *as*, *es*, or *a* are the Masuline Gend. as, *Satrapas*, æ, *hic athletes*, æ, or *athleta*, æ, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of the third Rule*, Mascula item verres?

A. These words are also of the Masculine Gender, *verres*, *natalis*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of* Mascula in er, seu venter, &c.

A. Nouns Substantives ending in *er*, *os* or *us*, not encreasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris*, *hic logus*, *gi*; *hic annus*, *ni*.

Q. *Is there no exception from that* Mascula in er?

A. Yes: *Feminei generis sunt mater*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That these words ending in *er*, *os* and

a *Aulai*, *Aurai*, and the like, do not increase properly, but by changing & resolving the diphthong æ into *ai* after the old manner.

b This not increasing is meant of the Gen: singular only, not Plural.

c Some few are excepted: as *Caria Margarita Catarracta*, *Catepulta*. which are of the Feminine, *Stock*.

d *us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *maſcula in er*, &c. as *hæc Mater*, *Matris*, &c. ſo *ficus* of the fourth Declenſion put for a fig: And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *os*; as *papyrus*, &c. with ſundry other of the ſame kind in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greek.

Q. *Where is your rule of Neuters not increaſing?*

A. *Neutrum nomen in e*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive caſe; and every Noun ending in *on* or *um*, *e* not increaſing; alſo *hippomanes*, *cacoethes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender; *Vulgus* is the Maſculine and Neuter.

Q. *Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increaſing?*

A. *Incerti generis ſunt talpa*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Theſe words are of the Doubtful Gender: *talpa*, *mala*, &c. ſo *ficus* for a diſeaſe, making *fici* in the Genitive caſe, &c.

Q. *Where is your rule for Communes not increaſing?*

A. *Compoſitum à verbo dans a*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being derived of a Verb, and not increaſing, is the common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena*, being derived of the Verb *Gigno*, &c. ſo are *ſenex*, *auriga*, and the reſt of that rule.

d *Anus* for an old woman is ſometimes found to make *anus* in the Genitive caſe ſingular, as if it were of the third Declenſion, after the old manner.

e *Jus-jurandum* doth not increaſe properly, that is in the laſt word and laſt ſyllable: but only in the firſt wherewith it is compounded.

The ſecond ſpecial Rule.

Q. *WHere is your ſecond ſpecial Rule?*

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Every Noun Subſtantive common, increaſing

ſing ſharp, or long in the Genitive caſe, is the Feminine Gender: ſave thoſe excepted in the Rules following.

Q. *What mean you by that To increaſe ſharp or long?*

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one of the Genitive caſe increaſing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long; as, * *virtus virtutis.*

Q. *How many chief exceptions have you from this Rule?*

A. Four: ſome words of the Maſculine, ſome of the Neuter, ſome of the Doubtful, ſome of the Commune are excepted?

Q. *How many Rules have you of acute, or long Maſculines excepted?*

A. Three: *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba, &c.* 2. *Maſcula ſunt etiam pollyſyllaba in* n. 3. *Maſcula in er, or, & os.*

Q. *What is the meaning of the firſt Rule,* Maſcula dicuntur, *&c.*

A. Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, increaſing acute or long, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Sal, ſol,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of* Maſcula ſunt etiam pollyſyllaba in n, *&c.*

A. All Nouns ending in *n*, being of more ſyllables than one, and increaſing long in the Genitive caſe, are the Maſculine Gender; as, *Hic Acarnan, anis.* So all ſuch words ending in *o*, ſignifying a body, or bodily things; as, *Leo curculio*; So alſo *ſenio, ternio, ſermo,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of the third Rule,* Maſcula in er, or *&* os, *&c.*

A. All Nouns ending in *er, or,* and *os*, increaſing ſharp or long, are the Maſculine Gend. as, *Crater, conditor, heros, ois.* So all other words in that Rule, and many ending in *dens:* as *bidens*, with words compounded of As *aſſis*; *Dodrans, ſemis, ſemiſſis,* &c.

* So *Dos dotis, Cos, Cotis: Res rei: Spes ſpei. Plaut.* ſeemeth to be falſe Printed *fero*, for *fera*, or *fere.*

Q. *Have you no exception from theſe two laſt Rules?*

A. Yes; there are four words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, ſoror, uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus, ſyren*, &c.

Q. *Where is your Rule for Neuters increaſing ſharp, or long?*

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe words of one ſyllable increaſing ſharp, or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *mel, fel*; alſo all words of moe ſyllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increaſing long; as *Capital, alis, laquear, &c.* Only *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender; as, *hæc, vel hoc halec.*

Q. *Where is your Rule for long Doubtfuls?*

A. *Sunt dubia hæc, Python, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharp, are the Doubtful Gender: as, *Python, ſcrobs, &c.* So *ſtirps* for a ſtump of a tree, and *calx* for a heel. Alſo *dies* a day: except that *dies* is only the Maſculine Gender in the Plural number.

Q. *Where is the Rule of ſharp, or long Communes?*

A. *Sunt Commune parens*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe words increaſing ſharp, are the Commune of two Genders; as, *Parens, Author, &c.* And ſo the compounds of *frons*, as, *bifrons*; with *Cuſtos*, and the reſt of the Rule.

* So *Sextans* of *Quadrans*, as *triens, Quincunx, ion, Septunx, Deunx, cio, Dextans, as.*

The third and laſt ſpecial Rule.

Q. GIve me your *third ſpecial Rule?*

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſit gravis, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Every

A. Every Noun Subſtantive Commune increaſing flat, or ſhort in the Genitive caſe, is the Maſculine Gender.

Q. *What mean you by this, to increaſe flat?*

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one Preſſed down flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis ſanguinis.*

Q. *How many exceptions have you from this Rule?*

A. Four: ſome Feminines are excepted, ſome Neuters, ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Communes.

Q. *How many Rules have you of Feminines increaſing ſhort.*

A. Two; *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do*; and *Græcula in as, vel in is*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of* Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſyllabon, &c.

A. Every Noun of moe ſyllables than two, ending in a *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive caſe (as *Dulcedo Dulcedinis*) and in *go* making *ginis* (as *compago compaginis*) if they increaſe ſhort, are the Feminine Gender; ſo are *virgo, grando*, and the reſt of that rule.

Q. *What is the meaning of* Græcula in as vel in is?

A. That Latine words ending in *as* or *is*, if they be made of Greek words, and increaſing ſhort in the Genitive caſe, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampadas, Lampadis*; *jaſpis, jaſpidis.* So *pecus, udis*: *forfex, cis*; *ſuppellex, ilis*; *b* and the reſt of that rule.

Q. *Where is your rule of ſhort Neuters?*

A. *Eſt neutrale genus*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. All Nouns ending in *u* ſignifying a thing without life, if they increaſe ſhort, are the Neut. Gen. ſo all ſuch Nouns ending in *n*, as *omen*; in *ar*, as *jubar*; in *ur*, as *jecur*; in *us*, as *onus*; in *put*, as *occiput*; Except *pecten*, & *furfur*, which are the Maſculine. And ſo all the reſt of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, Verber, Citer*, &c. and *pecus* making *pecoris*.

a *Cupido* for a greedy deſire is ſometimes uſed in the Maſculine Gender: as, *Auricatus Cupido*: ſo when t here is alluſion to *Cupid.*

b *Mulier* may better be referred to this Rule, becauſe it commonly increaſeth ſhort: and may be joined to the end of the Rule thus, *Et mulier, namque hac melius ſub claſſe locatur.*

c *Iter* makes *itineris*, in theGenitive, of an old word *itiner*; *Spinther*, a tach, or claſp may be referred hither being of the Neuter.

Q. *Give the Rule of ſhort Doubtfuls.*

A. *Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe words increaſing ſhort, are the doubtful Gender; as, *Cardo, margo,* &c.

Q. *Give the Rule of ſhort Communes.*

A. *Communis generis ſunt iſta,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. Theſe words are the * commune of two increaſing ſhort; as, *Vigil, Vigilius.*

* *Homo* & *nemo* are ſometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperiſſe hic. Quia homo natus erat.* Cicero. *Ne vox hominem ſonat, O Dea certo.* Virgil.

The general Rules of Adjectives.

Q. *WHere begins your Rule for Adjectives?*

A. *Adjectiva unam,* &c.

Q. *How many Rules are there of them?*

A. Five; 1. For all Adjectives of one termination, like *Fœlix.* 2. For all of two terminations, like *triſtis.* 3. For all of three terminations, like *bonus.* 4. Adjectives declined but with two Articles like Subſtantives. 5. For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. *Give your Rule for all Adjectives of one termination like* Fœlix.

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Adjectives having but only one word, or termination in the Nominative caſe, that one word is of all three Genders; as, *Nom. Hic, hæc, & hoc Fœlix.*

Q. *Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations, like* Triſtis.

A. *Sub gemina ſi voce,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. If Adjectives have two words, or terminations in the Nominative caſe: as, *Omnis* and *omne*; the firſt word, as, *omnis* is the common of two Genders, or the Maſculine and the Feminine; the ſecond, as *omne* is the Neuter; as, *hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. *What*

Q. *What is your rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like* Bonus, a, um.

A. *At ſi tres variant voces.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative caſe, as *Sacer*, *ſacra*, *ſacrum*: the firſt, as *Sacer*, is the Maſculine; the ſecond, as *ſacra*, is the Feminine; the third, as *ſacrum*, is the Neuter.

Q. *Where is your Rule for thoſe Adjectives which are declined like Subſtantives with two articles only?*

A. *At ſunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule.*

A. Theſe Adjectives are Subſtantives by declining, yet Adjectives by Nature and uſe; as, *Hic & hæc Pauper*, Gen. *hujus Pauperis*; ſo *puber*, and the reſt.

Q. *But may not ſome of theſe be found in the Neuter Gender?*

A. Yes, * ſometimes, but more ſeldome.

Q. *Give your Rule for thoſe which have a ſpecial kind of declining.*

A. *Hæc proprium quendam*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe words have a ſpecial declining, differing ſomewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. *Shew me how?*

A. Thus; *Hic campeſter*, *hæc campeſtris*, *hoc campeſtre*; *hic & hæc campeſtris*, *& hoc campeſtre*. Gen. *hujus campeſtris*. In the reſt of the caſes they are declined like *triſtis*.

Q. *What is the meaning of thoſe laſt words*, Sunt quæ deficiunt, *&c.*

A. That there are certain other Adjectives, which are Defectives, which ſhall be ſpoken of in another place, with ſome others.

Q. *Where is that?*

A. In the Heteroclites.

* *Dives opum, ſoſpes depoſitum pauperis tugurii, uberre ſolo.*

THE

THE POSING

Of the Rules of the Heteroclits, commonly called, *Quæ Genus.*

Heteroclits.

Queſtion.

HAve you not ſome other Nouns, *of another kind of declining, than thoſe at* Propria quæ Maribus?

A. Yes, we have ſundry, in the Rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. *What are thoſe Nouns termed properly?*

A. Heteroclits.

Q. *What mean you by Heteroclits?*

A. Nouns of another manner of declining; that is Nouns declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.

Q. *How many general kinds are there of Heteroclits?*

A. Three: *Variantia genus, defectiva, redundantia:* that is, ſuch as change their Gender, or declining. Secondly, ſuch as want ſome caſe or number. Thirdly, ſuch have overmuch in declining.

Q. *Where are theſe ſet down together?*

A. In the two firſt Verſes of *Quæ Genus.*

Q. *Shew me how.*

A. Firſt,

A. First, these words *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, do signifie those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcunque novato Ritu deficiunt*, do signifie the Defectives. Thirdly, these words, *superantve*, do signifie those which redound, or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. *WHere begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?*

A. *Hæc genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. *How many sorts have you of these.*

A. Six; set down in three general rules.

Q. *Name the sorts.*

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the singular number, and the Neuter in the Plural. Secondly, Neuters in the singular number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plural. Thirdly, Neuters singular, Masculines only in the Plural. Fourthly, Neuters singular, Feminines Plural. Fifthly, Masculines singular, Neuters Plural. Sixthly, Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plural?

Q. *Where is your Rule of Feminine singular, Neuters Plural?*

A. *(a) Pergamus infelix*, &c. *Singula fœmineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine gender in the singular number, the Neuter in the plural: as, *Pergamus Pergami*; in the Plural *Hæc Pergama, horum Pergamorum:*

[a *Hoc Pergamon*, is a Greek word, *Pergamum* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter, *Stock.*

morum: ſo, *hæc ſupellex:* Plural. *hæc ſupellectila.*

Q. *Give your Rule for Neuters ſingular, Maſculines and Neuters Plural.*

A. *Dat prior his numerus*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe four words, *Raſtrum, frænum, filum,* and *capiſtrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural: *as, hoc Raſtrum*, Plur. *hi raſtri, vel hæc raſtra.*

Q. *Where are the rules of Neuters ſingular, which are Maſculines only in the Plural?*

A. *Sed audi Maſcula duntaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule.*

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, and the Maſculine only in the Plural: as, *Hoc cœlum*, Plur. *cœli tantum:* ſo *hoc Argos*, Plur. *hi Argi.*

Q. *Where is the rule for the Neuters Singular, Feminines Plural?*

A. *Nundinum, & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. That theſe three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the Singular Number, and Feminines only in the Plural.

Q. *Are none of theſe the Neuter Gender in the Plural Number.*

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plural Number.

Q. *Give me the Rule for Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plural.*

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that?*

A. Theſe eight words are Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plural: to wit, *Mœnalus, Dyndimus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Tayetus, Tœnarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.*

Q. *Where is the Rule of the Maſculines Singular, Maſculines and Neuters Plural?*

A. *At*

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. *Give me the meaning.*

A. Theſe four words, *Sibilus, jocus, locus, avernus*, are of the Maſculine Gender in the Singular Number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural.

Defectives.

Q. *Wherein begin your Rules for Heteroclits, called Defectives?*

A. *Quæ ſequitur manca, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All theſe ſorts of Nouns following are lame [or defective] in number or in caſe.

Q. *Rehearſe the ſeveral ſorts of Defectives, as they are ſet down in your book before the Rules, or in the Margents.*

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nouns wanting the Nominative, and Vocative: Nouns wanting the Vocative caſe only: Propers wanting the Plural Number: Neuters ſingular wanting certain caſes in the Plural; Appellatives Maſculines wanting the plural; Feminines wanting the plural; Neuters wanting the plural; Maſculines wanting the ſingular; Feminines wanting the ſingular; Neuters wanting the ſingular.

Aptots.

Q. *Which are thoſe which you call Aptots?*

A. Such as have no ſeveral caſe, but are alike in all caſes.

Q. *Where is the Rule of them?*

A. *Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?* A. Theſe

A. These words vary no case and therefore called Aptots: as (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar:* so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as, *cornu, genu*; *i*, as *hummi, frugi*; So also, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred.

Q. Have These no numbers?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the singular number undeclined; (*b*) *Frugi* both singular and Plural undeclined, (*c*) *Tempe* of the Plural undeclined; *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred (as (*d*) *quatuor, quinque*, &c.) are the Plural number undeclined.

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *is*, are declined wholly in the Plural Number.

Q. How decline you fas, *and the rest of the singular Number.*

A. Singul. *hoc fas, invariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in u, *as* Cornu.

A. Hoc cornu invariabile, in Sing. pl. *Hæc cornua, horum cornuum, his cornubus*, &c.

Q. Decline Tempe.

A. Plur. *Hæc tempe, invariabile.*

Q. How decline you Tot, *and those of the Plural Number?*

A. Plu. * *Tot invariabile*: or, *hi, hæ & hæc Tot, invariab.* so *hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, invariab.* &c.

(a) *Frit* the light corn in the top of the ear: *Git*, the herb *Nigella Romana*, *Tax*, a Yerk, or sound of a lash, or of a whip, are also Aptots.

(b) *Tando* is used both in the singular and Plural: (c) *Tempe*, in the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greek; as *Teichen, Teiche:* so it makes *e* long in the Rule. *Sic Tempe, tot, quot*, &c. as, *Thessala, Tempe.* (d) *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases undeclined, as *duo* in Greek. * This is the usual manner.

Monoptots.

Q. Which call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What mean you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. Give

Q. *Give your Rule for Monoptots.*
A. *Eſtque Monoptoton*, &c.
Q. *What mean you by it?*
A. Theſe words (*a*) *noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, promptu, permiſſu* are of the Ablative caſe ſingular, *Aſtus* is read alſo in the Plural number. *Inficias* is found only in the Accuſative caſe plural.

(*a*) *Noctu* is found of the Feminine gender for *Nocta*.

Q. *Decline* Noctu.
A. Ablat. *hoc noctu:* ſo the reſt.
Q. *Decline* Inficias.
A. Accuſ. *has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. *WHat words do you call Diptots?*
A. Such as have but two caſes.
Q. *Give the Rule.*
A. *Sunt Diptota quibus*, &c.
Q. *Give the meaning of the Rule.*
A. Theſe words have but only two caſes in the ſingular number, *fors forte, ſpontis ſponte, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impêtis, impete, vicem vice.* Theſe have two in the Plural number, *repetundarum repetundis, ſuppetiæ ſuppetias.*
Q. *Have none of theſe words of the ſingular number all the caſes of the Plural number?*
A. Yes: theſe four, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *jugere.*
Q. *Give the Rule for them.*
A. *Verberis atque vicem, ſit plus*, &c.

Triptots.

Q. *WHat words do you call Triptots.*
A. Such as have but three caſes in the ſingular number.

Q. *Give*

Q. *Give the Rule.*

A. *Tres quibus inflectis*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe two words (*a*) *precis* and *opis* have but three caſes in the ſingular number: as, *precis*, *precem*, *prece*; *opis*, *opem*, *ope*: *frugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *vis* commonly wanteth the Dative; but they all have the Plural number whole.

a] *Terence* hath *preci* in the Dative. *Nihil eſt preci loci relictum.* *Vis* is ſeldom read in the Dative.

Q. *Give your Rule for thoſe which want the Vocative caſe?*

A. *Quæ referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Diſtributives, Indefinites, and all Pronouns, beſides *tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, and *noſtras*, do lack the Vocative caſe.

Q. *Give your Rules of Proper names wanting the Plural Number.*

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. This ſhortly: all Proper names, names of Grain, [or Corn] things reckoned by weight, Herbs, moiſt things, Metals, do naturally and commonly want the Plural Number.

Q. *But may not Proper names ſometimes have the Plural number?*

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for Proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nouns: or when there are more of the ſame name.

Q. *Shew me how by Example.*

A. As when *Catones* are taken for wiſe men, ſuch as *Cato* was; *Decii* put for wiſe men, ſuch as *Decius* was; *Mæcenates* put for worthy Noblemen, ſuch as *Mæcenas* was; then they are in the Plural number. Or when there are ſundry called *Decius* or by any the like manner.

Q. *Give*

Q. *Give the Rule for this exception.*

A. *Eſt ubi pluralem retinent*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that?*

A. Theſe ſometimes have the Plural number, ſometimes they want it.

Q. *Give your Rule of Neuters ſingular, wanting certain caſes in the Plural.*

A. * *Hordea, farra, forum*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulſum, defrutum, thus*, have only three caſes in the Plural number; that is, the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative.

Q. *Decline* Hordeum.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*: Genit. *hujus hordei*: Plural. Nom. *hæc hordea*, Accuſ. *hæc hordea* Voc. *hordea.*

* *Hordea.* This Rule is ſet for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Give your Rule of Appellatives Maſculines wanting the Plural number.

A. *Heſperus & veſper*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe Maſculines *Heſperus*, *veſper*, *pontus*, *limus*, *fimus*, *penus*, *ſanguis*, *æther*, and *nemo*, (which is of the common of two Genders) do want the Plural Number.

Q. *Hath* Nemo *all the caſes in the ſingular number?*

A. It is ſeldom read in the Genitive and Vocative: according to that Rule of *Deſpauterius*, *Nemo caret Genito, quinto numeroque ſecundo*: Nemo wants the Genitive, and Vocative ſingular, and the Plural number.

Q. *Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plural Number.*

A. *Singula Fœminei generis*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Feminines do commonly want the

Plural number, *Pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, tuſſis, pix, humus, lues, ſitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, ſeneƈta, juventus.* But *Soboles* and *labes* have the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative in the Plural number: and ſo have Nouns of the fifth Declenſion; except *Res, ſpecies, facies, acies* and *dies*, which have the Plural number whole.

Q. *Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plural number?*

A. Yes: Names of virtues and vices do commonly want the Plural number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, ſapientia, deſidia*, and many other words like.

Q. *Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plural.*

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe Neuters want the Plural number; *Delicium, ſenium, lethum, cœnum, ſalum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viſcum, penum, juſtitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, (a) halec, gelu, ſolium, jubar.*

(a) *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the Plural Number. *Hor.*

Q. *Give me your Rule of Maſculines wanting the ſingular number.*

A. *Maſcula ſunt tantum*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. Theſe Maſculines do want the ſingular number: as, *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menſes*, being taken for an iſſue of blood, *lemures, faſti, minores, natales, penates*; with certain proper names of places, of the Plural number; as, *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. *Give your Rule for Feminines wanting the ſingular number.*

A. *Hæc ſunt Fœminei generis*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of it.*

A. Theſe Feminines want the ſingular number; *exuviæ, phaleræ*, and ſo the reſt. So *plagæ*, ſignifying nets; with *valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lacteſ*; and the

the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plural Number, as *Thebæ*, *Athenæ*, and the like.

Q. *Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the ſingular.*

A. Rarius hac primo, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of the Rule.*

A. Theſe Neuters want the ſingular number: *Mœnia, teſquæ, precordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, juſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*; alſo the Feaſts of the heatheniſh gods; as, *Bacchanalia*, and the like.

Heteroclits, called *Redundantia.*

Q. *GIve your Rules for thoſe words which redound, or which have more in declining, than Nouns have commonly.*

A. Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.

Q. *How many Rules have you of them?*

A. Five; firſt, of ſuch words as are of divers terminations, declining and Gender. Secondly, ſuch as have two Accuſative caſes. Thirdly, ſuch as have divers terminations, and ſome of them divers declinings in the ſame ſenſe and Gender. Fourthly, ſuch as are of the fourth and ſecond Declenſion. Fifthly, Adjectives of divers terminations, and declining.

Q. *Where is your Rule for thoſe which are of divers terminations, declining and Gender?*

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule.*

A. Theſe Subſtantives have divers terminations, declining and Genders; as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru; hic clypeus, hoc clypeum; hic baculus, hoc baculum; hic ſenſus, hoc ſenſum; hic tignus, hoc tignum; hoc tapetum, ti, hoc tapete, tis*, and *hic*

tapes, etis; hic punctus, hoc punctum? hoc sinapi invariabile, hæc sinapis; hic sinus, hoc sinum; hæc menda, hoc mendum; hic viscus, hoc viscum; hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum, and *hic cornus; hic eventus, hoc eventum;* (a) and many others like unto them.

Q. *Give your Rule of those which have two Accusative cases.*

A. *Sed tibi præterea,* &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of the Rule.*

A. Certain Greek words, when they are made Latine words, have two Accusative cases, one of the (b) Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther, eris,* Accus. *hunc pantherem vel panthera: so crater, is,* Accus. *hunc craterem vel cratera: cassis, idis,* Accus. *hanc cassidem vel cassida, æther, ætherem vel æthera.*

Q. *May not other Substantives be made of the Greek Accusative cases?*

A. Yes: of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera, pantheræ.*

Q. *Where is your Rule for those that have divers terminations in the Nominative case in the same sense and Gender.*

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensus,* &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. These words have divers Nominative cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and gender; as, (b) *Hic gibbus,* and *gibber, eris; hic cucumis vel cucumer, cucumeris; hæc stipis,* and *hæc stips, is; hic vel hæc cinis cineris,* and *ciner cineris; hic vomis vel vomer, vomeris, hæc scobis vel scobs, is; hic vel hæc pulvis, vel pulver, eris; hæc pubes, is; hic & hæc puber, vel pubis, eris.*

Q. *What other words, have you belonging to this Rule?*

a As *Rete* and *retes perduellus,* and *perduellis pecus udis,* and *pecus, oris* and *pecu invariabile. Fames, is,* and *ei, artus, us* and *artu invariabile, artua, uum* in the Plural, *Problema,* and *Problematum, dogma, schema, thema: Schema, atis,* and *schema, æ:* so *Paschatis,* and *Paschæ: Juger* and *jugerum, i,* and *Juger, is,* and *jugeris, is.* So *Labium,* and *labia: ævum,* and *ævus: nasus,* and *nasum: collus,* & *collum: uterus,* and *uterum. Hic guiter, & hoc guttur. Ulysses, is,* and *Ulyssens Ulyssei,* by *Synæresis Ulyssei,* and by contraction *Ulysi,* of *Ulysseus,* of the third Declension of the Contracts in Greek, like *Basileus.* So are *Achilli, Orenti, Achati,* when they are used in the Genitive case as they are oft, as is manifest by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive. *b* These are seldom used in the Accusative case in Latin. (b) *Tuerus, puer, ri, nubes* and *nubis.*

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*; as, *Hic honor* and *honos, oris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: ſo *hac apes*, and *apis, is, hæc plebs*, and *plebis, is.*

Q. *Are there not other Nouns alſo belonging to this Rule?*

A. Yes, many coming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin, inis*, and *delphinus, i*; *hic elephas, antis*, and *elephantus, ti*; *hic congrus vel conger, i*; *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager, i*; *hic Teucrus* and *Teucer, i*; ſo many other like.

Q. *Give your Rule for thoſe that change their Declenſion.*

A. Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Nouns are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion; as, *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, penus, cornus*, (when it ſignifieth a Dog-tree) *lacus*, and *domus.*

Q. *Decline* Laurus.

A. Hæc laurus, Gen. *lauri vel laurus*, &c.

Tumultus ornatus, gemitus, ſenatus are found alſo of the ſecond Declenſion So. *anus, us*, and *anus, ani.*

Q. *Where is your Rule for Adjectives of divers declinings and endings.*

A. Et quæ luxuriant ſunt, &c.

A. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. There are certain Adjectives, which have two manner of endings and declinings, and eſpecially thoſe which come of theſe words, *arma, jugum, nervus, ſomnus, clivus, animus, limus, fœnum, cora, bacillum.*

Q. *How do theſe end?*

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, coming of *arma.*

Q. *How are theſe declined?*

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *triſtis*; as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hæc inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE POSING

Of the Rules of the Verbs called,

As in Præsenti.

Question.

Q. *WHat are the Rules of Verbs for?*

A. For the Preterperfect tenses, and the Supines of Verbs.

Q. *In what order are those Rules of the Verbs placed?*

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs. Thirdly, Supines of the simple Verbs. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbs. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*. Sixthly, Verbs having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter-Passives. Eighthly, Verbs borrowing the Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbs lacking their Supines.

Q. *For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in* o, *what order is kept?*

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *amo*. Secondly, Verbs of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourth, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *audio*.

Of the common preterperfect tenſes of ſimple Verbs of the firſt Conjugation.

Q. GIve your *Rule for all ſimple Verbs ending in* o *of the firſt Conjugation, like* Amo.

A. As in præſenti, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That Verbs of the firſt Conjugation, having *as* in the Preſent tenſe, as, *amo, amas*, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe like *amavi*; as, *No, nas navi*, except * *lavo lavas*, which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; ſo *juvo juvi*; and *nexo, ſeco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, ſono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*, as, *nexo, as, ui*; alſo *do, das* which make *dedi*, and *ſto, ſtas, ſteti*.

Lavo, and ſo the reſt excepted, may ſeem to have been ſometimes of the third conjugation. They make the Preterperfect tenſe very ſeldom in *avi* though ſometime ſome of them are found ſo: as, *necavi*, *Plaut.*

The ſecond Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your *Rule for Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation like* Doceo?

A. Es in præſenti perfectum, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation having *es* in the Preſent tenſe like *doceo, doces* will have *ui* in the Preterperfect tenſe like *docui*; as *Nigreo*; *nigres, nigrui*.

Q. *Have you no exceptions from this Rule?*

A. * Yes; my book ſeems to make ſix.

Q. *What is the firſt?*

A. Jubeo accipe juſſi, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. Theſe Verbs are firſt excepted; *Jubeo* which makes *juſſi*, not *jubui*; *ſorbeo* having *ſorbui* and *ſorpſi*, *mulceo mulſi, luceo luxi, ſedeo ſedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi, ſtrideo ſtridi*.

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere* are ſometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath alſo *friguit* in the Preterperfect tenſe and ſo *refriguit*.

Q. *What is the ſecond exception?*

A. *Quatuor his infra, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe is doubled in theſe four Verbs; *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *ſpondeo ſpoſpondi*, *tondeo totondi*.

Momordi and *ſpoſpondi* are out of uſe.

Q. *What is the third exception?*

A. *L vel R ante geo, ſi, ſtet, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. If *l* or *r* be ſet before *geo*, *geo* muſt be turned into *ſi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *urgeo urſi*, *mulgeo mulſi*, *& mulxi*, theſe ending in *geo*, make *xi*; as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. *What is the fourth exception?*

A. *Dat fleo fles flevi*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe Verbs in *leo*, make *vi* in the Preterperfect tenſe; as, *fleo flevi*, *leo levi*, and the compounds of *leo*, as, *deleo delevi*; ſo *pleo plevi*, and *neo nevi*.

Q. *What is the fifth exception?*

A. *A maneo manſi, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. *Maneo* makes *manſi*, ſo *torqueo torſi*, and *hæreo hæſi*.

Q. *What is the laſt exception?*

A. *Veo fit vi, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*; as, *ferveo fervi*: except *niveo* and *conniveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be joyned *cieo* making *cievi*, and *vieo vievi*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. *WHere begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like* Lego?

A. *Tertia*

A. Tertia præteritum formabit, &c.

Q. Have theſe any common ending of the Preterperfect tenſe, as the Verbs of the firſt and ſecond Conjugation have?

A. No: but ſo many ſeveral terminations as they have of their Preſent tenſe, ſo many kinds of Preterperfect tenſes have they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that Rule, Tertia præteritum, *&c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Conjugation form their Preterperfect tenſe, according to the termination of the Preſent tenſe: as in the Rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tenſe, and Rule, by thoſe Rules?

A. I muſt mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do*, or any of the reſt; according to the order of the Letters, and as they ſtand in my book, and ſo ſhall I find the Rule.

Q. If your Verb end in bo *in the Preſent tenſe, how doth it make the Preterderfect tenſe?*

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*, as *Lambo, lambi*, except *ſcribo* which makes *ſcripſi, nubo nupſi*, and *cumbo cubui.*

Q. Give the Rule?

A. Bo fit bi, ut Lambo, lambi, &c.

Q. Tell me ſhortly the meaning of every of thoſe Rules in order.

1. *What is* co *turned into?*

A. Co is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*: except *parco* which maketh both (a) *peperci* and *parci, dico dixi, duco, duxi.*

(a) *Parci* is out of uſe, ſo *ſciſcidi* and *ſcindi* of *ſcindo.*

Q. What is do *made in the Preterperfect tenſe?*

A. Di; as, *mando mandi*; but *fundo* makes *fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi*; *tendo, tetendi*; *pedo, pepedi*; ſo *cado cecidi*, and *cædo* to beat, *cecidi.*

Cedo to give place makes *ceſſi*; ſo all theſe Verbs, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tenſe *ſi*, not in *di*: as, *vado vaſi*, &c.

Q. What

Q. *What is* go *made in the Preterperfect tenſe?*

A. *Go* is made *xi*; as *jungo junxi*; except *r* be ſet before *go:* for then it is turned into *ſi*; as, *ſpargo ſparſi.* But theſe Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi*; as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi pupigi*; *pango* when it ſignifies to make a covenant will have *pepigi*, and when it ſignifies to ſing, it will have *panxi.*

Q. *What is* ho *made?*

A. *Ho* is made *xi*; as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi.*

Q. *What is* Lo *made?*

A. *Lo* is made *ui*; as, *colo colui*; but *pſallo* with *p*, and *ſallo* without *p*, do make *li*, not *ui*; as, *pſallo pſalli*; Alſo *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*, *cello* ſignifying to break, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli.*

Excello excelli. *Tercello* in *Terrence* makes *perculſi*, unleſs it be Printed falſe for *percuſsi* of *percutio.*

Q. *What is* Mo *made?*

A. *Vi*; as, *vomo vomui*; but *emo* makes *emi*; and *como*, *promo*, *demo*, *ſemo*, makes *pſi*, as *como*, *compſi*, &c.

Q. *What is* No *made in the Preterperfect tenſe?*

A. *Vi*; as, *ſino ſivi*; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtravi*, *ſperno ſprevi*, *lino* which makes *livi*, and ſometimes *lini* and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi*, *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini.*

Poſivi for *poſui*, *ſui*, and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of uſe.

Q. *What is* Po *made?*

A. *Pſi*; as, *ſcalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui.*

Q. *What is* quo *turned into?*

A. *Qui*; as, *linquo*, *liqui*; except *coquo* which makes *coxi.*

Q. *What is* Ro *made?*

A. *Vi*; as, *ſero* to plant or ſow, *ſevi*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſervi*; *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *uro uſſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quæro quæſivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri.*

Q. *What is* So *made?*

A. *Vi*; as, *accerſo accerſivi*; ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo*;

iaceſſo ; but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſivi*, *faceſſo* *faceſſi*, *viſo*, *viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. *What is* Sco *made ?*

A. *Vi* ; as, *paſco pavi*, but *poſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. *What is* To *made ?*

A. *Ti* ; as, *verto verti*, but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will have *ſtiti*, ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui* ; words ending in *ecto* will have *exi*, as, *flecto flexi*, but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, *necto* *nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petivi*.

Q. *What is* Vo *made ?*

A. *Vi* ; as, *volvo volvi*, but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. *What is* cio *made ?*

A. *Ci* ; as, *facio feci*, *jaceo jeci* ; but the old word *laceo* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi*.

Q. *What is* Dio *made ?*

A. *Di* ; as *fodio fodi*.

Q. *What is* Gio *made ?*

A. *Gi* ; as *fugio fugi*.

Q. *What is* Pio *made ?*

A. *Pi* ; as *capio cepi* ; but *cupio* makes *cupivi*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui* and *ſapivi*.

Q. *What is* Rio *made ?*

A. *Ri* ; as, *pario peperi*.

Q. *What is* tio *made ?*

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double *ſſ*, as *quatio quaſſi*.

Q. *What is* uo *made ?*

A. *Vi* ; as *ſtatuo ſtatui* ; but *pluo* makes *pluvi* and *plui*, *ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like* Audio.

A. Quarta

A. Quarta dat is ivi, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *ivi* as *ſcio ſcivi.* Except *venio* which makes *veni*; ſo *cambio*, *raucio*, *farcio*, *ſartio*, *ſepio*, *ſentio*, *fulcio*, *haurio*, which make *ſi*; *ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *ſalio* hath *ſalui*, and *amico amicui.*

Q. Do theſe never make their Preterperfect tenſe in ivi?

A. Yes, ſometimes though more ſeldom, by the Rule, *Parcius utemur cambivi*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenſes of compound Verbs?

A. Præteritum dat idem, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That the compound Verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with his ſimple Verb: as *Doceo docui*, *edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, Præteritum dat idem.

A. Yea, divers.

Q. What is the firſt exception?

A. Sed ſyllaba ſemper, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe which doubl'd in ſome ſimple Verbs, is not doubl'd in their compounds; except only in theſe three, *præcurro*, *excurro*, *repungo*; and in the compounds of *do*, *diſco*, *ſto*, and *poſco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. Curro

A. Curro makes *cucurri*, not *occucurri*: ſo all other compounds, except *præcurro* which makes *præcucurri*: and ſo *excurro*, *repungo*, *&c.*

Q. What is your ſecond exception from Præteritum dat idem?

A. Of the compounds of *plico*, *oleo*, *pungo*, *do*, and *ſto*, as they are noted in the margent of my book, and have every one their ſeveral Rules.

Q. What is your Rule for the compounds of plico.

A. A plico compoſitum, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Plico being compounded with *ſub*, or with a Noun, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *ſupplico, as, ſupplicavi*: ſo *multiplico* compounded of *multum* and *plico* will have *multiplicavi*; but all the reſt of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui* and *avi*; as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi*; ſo *complico, replico, explico.*

Q. Give your Rule for the compounds of oleo.

A. Quamvis vult oleo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Although the ſimple Verb *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tenſe, yet all his compounds make *olevi*; as, *exoleo exolevi*; except *redoleo*, and *ſubdoleo*, which make *olui*; as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your Rule for the compounds of Pungo?

A. Compoſita a pungo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo* which make *repunxi*, and *repupugi.*

Q. Give your Rule for the compounds of do.

A. Natum a do quando, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. (a) The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, do make *didi* not *dedi*; as, *addo,*

(a) Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third Conjugation, yet the ſimple is now ever of the firſt.

(b) *Credo ex certum & do.*

addo, addis, addidi; so (b) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo* which makes *abscondi*.

b *Credo ex certum & do.*

Q. *What do the compounds of* sto *make?*

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*; by the Rule, *Natum a sto, stas stiti, habebit.*

Compounds changing the first Vowel into *e*.

Q. *WHat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs do differ from the simple?*

A. Three general exceptions.

Q. *Which are those?*

A. The first of such Verbs, as when they are compounded, do change the first Vowel in the Present tense and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second of such as do change the first Vowel into *i*. The third, of such as change the first Vowel into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. *Give the Rule of those which change the first Vowel into* e?

A. *Verba hæc simplicia*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, do change the first Vowel into *e*: as, *damno*, being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*; so *lacto, oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. *Have you no special observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first Vowel into* e.

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario*, and *pasco*.

Q. *What is your observation of the compounds of* pario?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio*, and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*; as,

comperio,

comperio, comperi, and so *reperio, reperi,* but all the rest of the compounds of *pario,* makes *ui,* as *aperio, aperui,* and *operio, operui.*

Q. *Is there nothing else to be observed in the compounds of* pario?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verb be of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire, operire, reperire.*

Q. *What is the observation of the compounds of* pasco?

A. That only two of them, *compesco,* and *dispesco,* do change the first Vowel into *e,* and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui,* as, *compesco,* is *compescui,* and *dispesco, dispescui:* but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* do keep still the Vowel, and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verb, as, *epasco, epascis, epavi,* &c.

Compounds changing the first Vowel into *i.*

Q. *GIve your Rule for those which change the first Vowel into* i.

A. Hæc habeo, laceo, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That these Verbs *habeo, salio,* &c. if they be compounded, do change the first Vowel into *i:* as of *habeo* is made *inhibeo,* and of *rapio, eripio,* and so in the rest.

Q. *Have you no special observation of the compounds of* cano?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ui,* though *cano* it self make *cecini,* as, *concino concinui.*

Q. *Give the Rule.*

A. A cano natum preteritum per ui, &c.

Q. *Have you no other special Rules which are*

Q. *Have*

joyned to this Rule, Hæc habeo, lateo, salio, &c.

A. Yes, of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, sculpo, calco, salio, claudo, quatio, lavo.*

Q. *What is your Rule for the compounds of* placeo?

A. A placeo, sic displiceo, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first Vowel into *i*, as *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. *Give your Rule for the compounds of* pango.

A. Composita a pango retinent, a quatuor ista, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. That these four compounds of *pango* signifying to joyn, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keep *a*, all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i*, (as *impingo impegi*) by the Rule *Hæc habeo, lateo*, &c.

Q. *Give your Rule for the compounds of* maneo.

A. A maneo manssi, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. That these four compounds of *maneo, præmineo, emineo, promineo*, and *immineo*, do change the first word into *i*, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense; as *præmineo, præminui*, but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*, as *permaneo, permansi.*

Q. *Where is your Rule for the compounds of* scalpo, calco, salto?

A. *Composita a scalpo*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*, do change *a* into *u*; as for *excalpo*, we say *exculpo* so for *incalco inculco*, for *resalto resulto.*

Q. *Give the Rule for the compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo.

A. Composita a claudo, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning.*

A. The

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,* do cast away *a*; as, of *claudo* we do not say *occlaudo,* but *occludo*; so of *quatio,* not *perquatio*; but *percutio,* of *lavo* we say *proluo,* not *prolavo.*

Compounds changing the first Vowel into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for compounds changing the Vowel into* i, *save the Preterperfect tense?*

A. Hæc si componas, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. That these Verbs *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, do change the first Vowel into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses coming thereof; as of *frango,* we say, *refringo, refregi*; of *capio, incipio incepi,* not *ineipi.*

Q. *Have you no exceptions from this Rule.* Hæc si componas *?*

A. Yes; I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego.*

Q. *What is the first exception?*

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verb *ago,* keeping *a* still.

Q. *Give the Rule.*

A. *Sed pauca notentur; Namque suum simplex,* &c.

Q. *What is the second exception from* Hæc si componas *?*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi,* &c.

Q. *Give the meaning.*

A. That these two compounds of *ago, dego,* and *cogo,* and *pergo,* and *surgo*, compounds of *rego,* do cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. *Shew me how.*

A. As we do not ſay *deago* but *dego*; ſo for *coago*; we ſay *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*, *ſurgo* for *ſurrego*.

Q. *What is the exception for the compounds of* Facio?

A. *Nil variat facio niſi*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. The compounds of *Facio* do not change the firſt vowel into *i*, but in thoſe which are compounded with Prepoſitions; as, (a) *inficio*: the reſt, as (b) *olfacio*, and *calfacio* keep *a* ſtill.

a *Perficio, efficio, &c.*

b *Olfacio* of *olere facio*: & *calfacio* of *calere facio*, or *calidum facio.*

Q. *What is the exception for compounds of* Lego?

A. *A lego, nata, re, ſe*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. That *Lego* being compounded with *re, ſe, per, præ, ſub*, or *trans*, doth keep *e* ſtill; as *relego*, not *religo*; the reſt of the Compounds of *Lego* do change the firſt vowel into *i*, as *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. *How do the compounds of* Lego *make their* Preterperfect tenſe?

A. Three of them *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo* make their Preterperfect tenſe in *lexi*: all the reſt have *legi* in the Preterperfect tenſe.

Of the Supines of ſimple Verbs.

Q. *HOw will you know the Supine of a ſimple Verb?*

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe the Supines is formed of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. *Give your Rule.*

A. *Nunc ex præterito*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule*, Nunc ex præterito?

A. That we muſt learn to form the Supine of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. *If*

Q. *If the Preterperfect tenſe end in* bi, *how muſt the Supine end ?*

A. In *tum* ; as *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. *Give the rule.*

A. Bi *ſibi tum format*, &c.

Q. *What is* Ci *made ?*

A. Ci is made *ctum*, as *Vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, jeci jactum.*

Q. *What is* Di *made ?*

A. Sum, by the rule *Di fit ſum*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that rule.*

A. Di in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine ; as *Vidi viſum.* And ſome of them do make it with a double *ſſ*, as *pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, ſcidi ſciſſum, fidi fiſſum, fodi foſſum*, not *foſum.*

Q. *What ſpecial obſervation have you in that rule* Di fit ſum ?

A. *Hic etiam advertas*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it ?*

A. That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines, as *Totondi* makes *tonſum* not *totonſum*, ſo *cecidi cæſum*, and *cecidi caſum, tetendi* is made *tenſum*, and *tentum, tutudi tunſum, pepedi, peditum, dedi datum.*

Q. *What is* gi *made ?*

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*, as *Legi lectum, pegi*, and *pepigi* make *pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi tactum, egi actum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

Q. *What is* li *made?*

A. Li is made *Sum*, as *ſalli* ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt, makes *ſalſum, pepuli pulſum, ceculi culſum, fefelli falſum, velli vulſum, tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. *What are theſe terminations*, mi, ni, pi, qui, *made ?*

A. *Tum* ; as *emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum, cepi* coming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cœpi* of *cœpio cœptum, rupi ruptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. *What is* Ri *made ?*

A. Ri is made *ſum* : as, *verri verſum* ; except *peperi* which makes *partum.*

Q. *What is Si* made?

A. Si is made *ſum*: as *viſi viſum*, but *miſi* makes *miſſum*, with a double *ſſ*. Theſe which follow make *tum*: as, *fulſi fultum*, *hauſi hauſtum*, *ſarſi ſartum*, *farſi fartum*, *uſſi uſtum*, *geſſi geſtum*, *torſi* makes both *tortum* and *torſum*, *indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum*.

Q. *What is* Pſi *made?*

A. *Pſi* is made *tum*; *ſcripſi ſcriptum*; but *campſi* makes *campſum*.

Q. *What is* Ti *made?*

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *ſteti* coming of *ſto*, and *ſtiti* coming of *ſiſto*, do both of them make *ſtatum*; except *verti* which makes *verſum*.

Q. *What is* Vi *made?*

A. *Vi* is made *tum*; as *flavi flatum*; except *pavi* which makes *paſtum*, ſo *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum*, *potavi potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cautum*, *ſevi* coming of *ſero*, makes *ſatum*, *livi litum*, *ſolvi ſolutum*, *volvi volutum*, *ſingultivi ſingultum*, *vænivi* to be ſold, makes *vænum*, *ſepelivi ſepultum*.

Q. *What is* ui *made?*

A. *Ui* is made *itum*; as *domui domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verb ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum*; as *exui* coming of *exuo*, makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum* not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *ſectum*, *necui nectum*; *fricui frictum*, *miſcui miſtum*, *amicui amictum*, *torrui toſtum*, *docui doctum*, *tenui tentum*, *conſului conſultum*, *alui* makes *altum & alitum*, *ſalui ſaltum*, *colui cultum*, *occului occultum*, *pinſui piſtum*, *rapui raptum*, *ſerui ſertum*, and *texui textum*.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule*, Hæc ſed ui mutant in ſum, *&c.*

A. Theſe Verbs turn *ui* into *ſum*: as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *cellui celſum*, *meſſui meſſum*; but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui pexum*, *patui* makes *paſſum*, *carui caſſum* and *caritum*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is* xi *made?*

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi vinctum*; but five Verbs ending in *xi* caſt away *n*: as, *finxi* makes, *fictum*, not *finctum*; ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *ſtrinxi ſtrictum*, and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe four Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum* not *ctum*; *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbs?*

A. *Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule*, Compoſitum ut ſimplex.

A. That Compound Verbs form their Supines, as the ſimple Verbs whereof they are compounded; as, *docui* makes *doctum*, ſo *edocui edoctum*.

Q. *Is there no exception?*

A. Yes; *Quamvis non eadem ſtet*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of thoſe words*, Quamvis non eadem ſtet, *&c.*

A. That there are ſome compound Supines which have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have.

Q. *Which are thoſe?*

A. The compounds of *tuſum* make *tunſum*, of *ruitum rutum*, of *ſaltum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, do change *a* into *e*; as of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum*, &c.

Q. *Have you no other obſervations of the Supines of compound Verbs?*

A. Yes; of *edo* and *noſco*.

Q. *What obſervation have you of the Supines of* Edo?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *ectum*, as the ſimple Verb *edo* doth; but *eſum* alone:

alone : as *exedo* makes *exesum*, only *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule *Verbum edo compositum*, &c.

Q. *What is your observation for the compounds of* Nosco?

A. *A nosco tantum duo*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it?*

A. That only these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*; as *pernosco pernotum*: none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Verbs in* or?

A. *Verba in* or *admittunt*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That all Verbs Passives, whose Actives have the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense of the latter Supine of the Active voice, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*; as of *lectu* is made *lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. *Is there no exception from that Rule*, Verba in *or?*

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

In Verbs Deponents and Communes which form the Preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passives do, we must feign later Supines to form them of.

A. That Deponents and Communes are to be marked because they have no latter Supine of the active whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seem to differ from the common kind of declining.

Q. *Repeat those which are observed in your book.*

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpassus*, *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as *confiteor confessus*, *defiteor defessus*, *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it; as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*

menſus, *ator uſus*, *ordior* ſignifying to weave, making *orditus*; *ordior* to begin *orſus*, *nitor niſus vel nixus ſum*, *ulciſcor ultus*, *iraſcor iratus*, *obliviſcor oblitus*, *fruor fructus* and *fruitus*, *ac fretus*, *miſereor miſertus*, *tuor* and *tueor* both make *tutus*, although they have both *tutum* and *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus*, *ſequor ſequutus*, *experior expertus*, *paciſcor pactus*, *nanciſcor nactus*, *apiſcor aptus*, *adipiſcor adeptus*, *queror queſtus*, *proficiſcor profectus*, *expergiſcor experrectus*, *comminiſcor commentus*, *naſcor natus*, *morior mortuus*, *orior ortus*.

Morior, eris, tuus ſum, mori. Orior, oriris, vel oreris, ortus ſum, oriri.

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect Tenſe.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect tenſes?*

A. *Præteritum activæ*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters have a Preterperf. tenſe both of the Active and Paſſive voice; as *cæno cænavi* and *cænatus ſum*, *juro* and *juravi juratus ſum*; *poto potavi* and *potatus*, *titubo titubavi* and *titubatus*, *careo carui* and *caſſus*, *prandeo prandi* and *pranſus*, *pateo patui* and *paſſus*, *placeo placui* and *placitus*, *ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus*, *venio* to be ſold *venivi* and *venditus ſum*, *nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum*, *merior meritus ſum* and *merui*, *libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit*, *licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit*, *tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit*, *pudet puduit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit*, *piget piguit*, and *pigitum eſt vel fuit*.

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbs Neuter-Paſſives.

Q. *HAve you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter-Paſſives?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What Verbs are those?*

A. Verbs Neuters having for most part the Passive signification, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. *What is your Rule for them?*

A. *Neutra Passivum sic Præteritum*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These Neuter-Passives have a Preterperfect tense as if of the Passive voice: as *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreor mœstus sum*; although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mœstus* a Noun.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect Tense.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?*

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule.*

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others; as, 1. Verbs Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbs whereof they are derived, do borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. *What mean you by Inceptives ending in* sco, *put for their Primitives?*

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to do a thing, or to wax more: as, *tepesco*, to begin to be warm, or to wax warm, being put for *tepeo*, to be warm, hath *tepui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *ferveſco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. *Name the other Verbs which borrow the Preterperfect tense.*

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *sido* hath *sedi* of *sedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying

ſignifying to ſtand; will have *ſteti* of *ſto*, *furo* hath *inſanivi* of *inſanio*, *veſcor* makes *paſtus ſum* of *paſcor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus* coming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiſcor* makes *recordatus* of *recordor*.

Of Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tenſes.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tenſes?*

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Verbs want their Preterperfect tenſe. Firſt, theſe ſix; *vergo*, *ambigo*, *gliſco*, *fatiſco*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly, ſuch Verbs Inceptives ending in *ſco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themſelves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as, *pueraſco*. I begin with my boys age, which is derived of *Puer*, not of any Verb. Thirdly, ſuch Verbs Paſſives, whoſe Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tenſe ſhould be formed: as *metuor*, *timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatives beſides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *eſurio eſurivi*.

Q. *What Verbs do you call Meditatives?*

A. All Verbs ſignifying a meditation or a deſire to do a thing, or to be about to do ſomething: as *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *eſurio*, I hunger, or have a deſire to eat.

Of Verbs wanting their Supines.

Q. *GIve your Rule for the Verbs wanting their Supines.*

A. Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All theſe Verbs do commonly want their Supines;

Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo;* (a) *parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo,* Compounds of *nuo:* as *renuo*; the Compounds of *cado* as, *incido*; except *occido* which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum*.

Alſo theſe Verbs want their Supines, *reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, luceo,* and *arceo,*; but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines; as, *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the ſecond Conjugation which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tenſe do want their Supines; except *oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo,* and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

a Of *parco* are found *parſum* and *percitum*, but out of uſe. *Excello*, and *præcello*, Compounds of *cello* do want the Supines. The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*, though it be ſeldom read when ſimple.

Short directions for ſuch as begin to make Latine, to know in what caſe to put a NOUN.

How to know the Nominative Caſe.

Rule 1. THe word coming before the Verb, anſwering to the queſtion *who*, or *what*, is the Nominative caſe to the Verb.

Exception. Except when a queſtion is asked; as, *Said he ſo? Loveſt thou me?*

1. Or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood; as, *Read you* this.

2. Or when theſe ſigns *it* or *there* cometh before the Verb; as, *It is* my *book*, *there came one* to me.

Rule 2. The word alſo which belongeth to the ſame thing

thing with that which is the Nominat. to the Verb, ſhall be put in the Nominat. caſe; as, My *Father* being *a man* loveth me a child.

The word coming after *en* or *ecce*, is put in the Nominative or Accuſative. *Rule* 3.

The word coming after *o*, *heu* and *proh*, may be put in the Nominative caſe. *Rule* 4.

How to know the Genitive caſe.

THis word *of* coming after a Noun Subſtantive or Adjective, is a ſign of the Genitive caſe. *Rule* 1.

Exception.

OF, after *opus* and *uſus*, ſignifying need, is a ſign of the Ablative caſe. *Exception.* 1.

Of, before a word ſignifying the praiſe, or diſpraiſe of a thing is a ſign of the Genitive or Ablative. 2.

Of, after Adjectives ſignifying fulneſs, or emptineſs, is a ſign of a Genitive or Ablative. 3.

Of, after *dignus*, *indignus*, *natus*, *prognatus*, *ſatus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, is a ſign of the Ablative. 4.

Of, after Adjectives verbals, ending in *bilis* ſignifying Paſſively, is a ſign of the Dative. 5.

This word *of*, coming after a Verb, is made by a Prepoſition. *Rule* 2.

Exceptions.

AFter *Pœnitet*, *pudet*, *tædet*, *piget*, *miſeret*, *miſereſcit*, it is ſign of the Genitive. *Exception* 1.

After Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, or abſolving, it is a ſign of the Genitive or Ablative. 2.

After the Verb *Sum*, ſignifying a property or duty, it is a ſign of the Genitive. 3.

After Verbs of depriving and unloading it is a ſign of the Ablative. 4.

After Participles of the Preter tenſe and Future in *dus* it is a ſign of the Dative or Ablative with a Prepoſition. 5.

At or *in* coming before the name of a City or Town, being of the ſingular number, and firſt or ſecond Declenſion, are ſigns of the Genitive caſe: *Rule* 3.

but

but if the word be of the third Declenſion, or Plural number, they are ſigns of the Dative or Ablative.

How to know the Dative caſe.

Rule 1. THe Noun which hath *to* before it, is uſually the Dative caſe.

Exception. But after theſe Verbs *attinet*, *pertinet*, *ſpectat*, *loquor*, *hortor*, *invito*, *provoco*, and Verbs of motion, it is made by the Accuſative caſe with *ad*.

How to know the Accuſative caſe.

Rule 1. THe word coming next after the Verb, without any ſign before it, anſwering to the queſtion *whom* or *what*, is the Accuſative caſe.

Exceptions.

Exceptions. AFter Verbs Subſtantives, Paſſives, or of geſture it is the Nominative.

1. After *miſerior miſereſco*, the Genitive.
2. After *reminiſcor*, *obliviſcor*, *recordor*, and *memini*, Genitive or Accuſative.
3. After *Intereſt* and *refert* the Genitive; unleſs in theſe words, *me*, *thee*, *his*, *us*, *you*, *whom*, which are made by the Ablative Poſſeſſive feminine, *mea*, *tua*, *ſua*, *noſtra*, *veſtra*, *cuja*.
4. After Verbs ſignifying profit, diſprofit, help, favour, obeying, reſiſting, ſerving, truſting, or believing, it is made by the Dative.
5. So alſo after theſe Verbs, *parco*, *placeo*, *diſpliceo*, *patrocinor*, *medior*, *libet*, *indulget*, *ſtudio*, *doleo* and *blandior*, it is the Dative.
6. After the compounds of *Sum*, except *Poſſum*, a Dative.
7. After Verbs of threatning, commanding, pardoning, the word ſignifying the perſon, is uſed in the Dative caſe.
8. After Verbs of wanting, and *potior*, it is made by the Genitive or Ablative.
9. After *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, and *veſcor*, it is the Ablative.
10. After *ſto* and *conſto*, ſignifying to coſt, and *va-*

leo

leo to be worth, the word ſignifying the price, is the Ablative.

Except theſe Genitives put Subſtantively, *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris*. 11.

Nouns ſignifying the meaſure of a thing, are put in the Accuſative, and ſometimes in the Ablative, or Genitive: as a *foot* high, three *inches* thick. *Rule* 2.

Nouns ſignifying continuance of time, anſwering to the queſtion *How long?* are put in the Accuſative. *Rule* 3.

Nouns ſignifying ſpace, or diſtance of ſpace: as a furlong, a mile, are put in the Accuſative. *Rule* 4.

Mark further what Prepoſitions, and introductions, govern an Accuſative caſe. *Note.*

How to know the Vocative caſe.

THe Vocative is then only uſed, when we call, or ſpeak to any body.

How to know the Ablative caſe.

NOuns ſignifying part of time, anſwering to the queſtion *when*, are put in the Ablative caſe. *Rule* 1.

The word ſignifying the cauſe of a thing, the inſtrument wherewith it is done, or the manner is the Ablative caſe. *Rule* 2.

With is a ſign of the Ablative, except after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, and to meet with, which is a ſign of the Dative. *Rule* 3.

By and *than* after Comparatives and Superlatives, are ſigns of the Ablative caſe. *Rule* 4.

From is the ſign of the Ablative, except it be after Verbs of taking away, and then it is a ſign of the Dative. *Rule* 5.

Mark further what Prepoſitions will govern an Ablative caſe. *Note.*

Rules to know when to *is not a ſign of the Infinitive Mood, and when it is.*

TO after Nouns Subſtantives not governing a Genitive caſe, *viz.* which ſignifie the matter of a thing or perſon, as alſo after any of theſe Adjectives; *aptus*, *paratus*, *tardus*; after Verbs of exhorting, inciting,

citing, prevailing is made by the Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *dus*, with *ad*, or the ſpeech is to be turned by *that* or *which*.

Rule 2. *To* after Subjectives or Adjectives governing a genitive caſe is made by the gerund in *di*.

Rule 3. *To* after Verbs of motion is uſually made by the firſt ſupine, or gerund in *dum* with *ad*, or Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Rule 4. *To* after a gerund in *dum*, ſignifying neceſſity, is made by the Subjunctive Mood, and *ut*.

Rule 5. *About to* is a ſign of the Participle of the future in *rus*.

Otherwiſe *to* before a Verb is a ſign of the Infinitive Mood.

To be is a ſign of the Infinitive Paſſive.

Exceptions.

Exceptions. But *to be* after the Verb *Sum*, or a Noun Subſtantive, is made by the Participle in *dus*.

1. 2. After certain Adjectives: as *eaſie*, *hard*, *worthy*, *unworthy*, &c. it is uſually made by the latter Supine.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame tenſe of a Verb, and caſe of a Noun that the queſtion is asked by; as,

Terentius Eunuch. act. 2. ſc. 2. *Quid* agitur? Statur.

Idem ibid. act. 3. ſc. 5. Quis *me ſequitur?* Nemo.

Idem; and act. 3. ſc. 5. Quid *meritus?* Crucem.

Except the queſtion be asked by *Cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*: as *cujum pecus?* Mœlibei.

Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as Horat. lib. 2. ſat. 3.

Quanti *emptæ?* Parvo. Quanti *ergo?* Octo *aſſibus*. *Eheu!*

Or except the anſwer is to be made by one of theſe Poſſeſſives, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*; as, Cujus *eſt hæc domus?* Noſtra.

For in all theſe the Verb will not govern ſuch caſe of the word, whereby the anſwer is made, as it will of the word by which the queſtion is asked.

Short

Short Rules ſhewing the order wherein words are to be taken in conſtruing.

FIrſt, the Vocative (if there be any) is to be taken, and whatſoever depends of it. 1.

Then the Nominative caſe to the Verb, or whatſoever ſtands in inſtead thereof, and that which depends of it: but if the Verb be an Impersonal, then there is no Nominative. 2.

Thirdly, the principal Verb with his Infinitive Mood, or inſtead thereof a Gerund or Supine. 3.

There is no ſentence without a Verb, unleſs when an Interjection ſupplies the place thereof.

Fourthly, that caſe which the Verb properly governeth, and then the other caſes in their order. 4.

This order is changed in the oblique caſes of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives, which together with their Subſtantives, (if they have expreſſed) are commonly to be taken before the Verb, or other word whereof they are governed. *Exception.*

Conjugations are uſually taken firſt in conſtruing Adverbs, either before or after the Verb, as the tenſe requires. Except Adverbs of likeneſs; as, *quemadmodum*, *ſicut*, &c. having *ſic*, or *ita* anſwering to them in the ſecond part of the ſentence, which are taken firſt.

Interjections alſo governing a Vocative caſe are to be conſtrued in the firſt place together with their caſe.

Prepoſitions alſo muſt be taken together with their caſe.

The Adjective is always to be taken with his Subſtantive, unleſs when it doth paſs its ſignification into another word.

Such words as are wanting to make up full conſtruction, are to be ſupplied by the ſence of the place.

Latine Phraſes which cannot fitly be diſ-joyned, are

are to be taken together, and to be expreſſed as near as can be to the life, that the elegancy of them be not loſt.

Examples.

URbem quam dicunt Romam Melibœe putavi,
Stultus ego, huic noſtræ ſimilem, quo ſæpe ſolemus
Paſtores ovium teneros depellere fœtus.

Thus to be conſtrued according to the precedent Rules.

MElibœe O Melibeus, *ego* I, *Stultus* fooliſh man, *putavi* thought, *Urbem* the City, *quam* which, *dicunt* they call, *Romam* Rome, (*eſſe* to be) *ſimilem* like, *huic noſtræ* (*Urbi*) this our (City) *quo* whither, (*nos* we) *Paſtores* Shepherds, *ſolemus* are wont, *ſæpe* often, *depellere* to drive, *teneros fœtus ovium* our tender Lambs.

Magnus animus conſcius ſibi melioris naturæ, dat quidem operam ut in hac ſtatione qua poſitus eſt, honeſte ſe atque induſtrie gerat; cæterum nihil horum circa ipſum ſuum judicat, ſed ut commodatis utitur peregrinus & properans.

Magnus animus a great ſpirit, *conſcius* being conſcious, *ſibi* to himſelf, *melioris naturæ* of a better nature, *dat quidem operam* doth indeed endeavour, *ut* that, *gerat* he may carry, *ſe* himſelf, *honeſte* honeſtly, *atque* and, *induſtrie* induſtriouſly, *in hac ſtatione* in this ſtanding, *qua* wherein, *eſt* he is, *poſitus* ſet; *cæterum* but yet, *judicat* he judgeth, *nihil* none, *horum* of theſe things, *circa ipſum* about him, *ſuum* his own, *ſed* but, *peregrinus* being a ſtranger, *&* and, *properans* haſtening, *utitur* uſeth them, *ut* as *commodatis* things lent.

FINIS.

From 38.48